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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,319—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1898.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gorlon..	4th June.
† GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery....	11th "
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	6231	J. F. Jephson ...	18th "
† BENGAL	4056	L. Wibmer.....	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	2nd July.
† GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery ..	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe...	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny....	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery ...	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4363	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny ..	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery ...	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	.....	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny ..	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe...	24th "

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The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at port Said

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A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June, 1898.
MARQUIS BROQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	5,109	12th Jul 1898.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Fassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 24, 1898.

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BOMBAY TO ANTWERP VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S.S. CITY OF PERTH	2,695	J. Wilson	1st June.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

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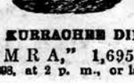
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 31st May, 1898, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 2nd June, calling at Kurrachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 2nd June, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "WARDHA," 3,976 tons, on or about 3rd June, calling at Karachi, Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Colapelliec	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrando	2nd Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

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Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
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MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY,

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes:—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	" 9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	" 7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	" 7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	" 5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	" 3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	" 7 0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do.	100		" 6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		" 6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		" 4 8
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The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

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Webley's Mark III. 455-476 Service Revolver, Nickel-plated	110	123
Webley's New Express Revolver, 360, No. 5	47	52
Smith and Wesson's Hammerless Safety Revolver, 380	70	80
Smith and Wesson's Hammerless Safety Revolver, 320	64	71
Colt's Army or Special Target Revolver	100	112
Colt's Army Revolver	84	94

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W. B. STARKY,
Executive Engineer,
Balram Das Water Works, Raipur, C.P.

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KING, KING & Co.,
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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, called Ambawady, at Malabar Hill, on the West Side of Doongersey Road.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd June, 1898, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Mooljee Haridas, executor of the last Will of the late Mr Haridas Jairam, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Damodhur Sunderdas, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government (pension and tax) land or ground (called Ambawady), together with the messuage, tenement, bungalow, stables and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the City of Bombay, on the west side of Doongersey Road, in the registration of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand two hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 572, new No. B 2730, old Survey No. 21, and new Survey No —, and bounded on or towards the east partly by the said Doongersey Road and partly by the private road of Jaitha Doongersey, on or towards the west partly by the Hindu Charitable ground and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., on or towards the north partly by the said private road of Jaitha Doongersey and partly by the property of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq., and on or towards the south by the property of Jaitha Doongersey and separated therefrom by a party wall, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Street Nos. 20, 21, and Ward No. 3157, and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. O'Leary as tenant, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, or to the undersigned,

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One bicycle.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st May, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF 100 BALES FINE BROACH MACHINE-GINNED COTTON.

By order of Sha Pooja Vasanjee, and on account and risk of Shridham and Co.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Jutha of Sha Hirjee Ruttonsey THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant :—

AT 3-30 P. M.

N D-100 bales fine Broach machine-ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the goods to be cleared away and the balance paid within next day.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 3rd June, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale Rooms, the following :—

An invoice of very rich and valuable electroplated ware, consisting of lady's dressing cases, liquor frames, toilet sets, spoons and forks, and articles all fitted in fancy satin-lined cases, and are suitable for presentation.

Also the surplus stock in trade, consisting of tumblers, liquor, hock, sherry, and champagne glasses, decanters, finger basins, biscuit boxers, sugar and butter dishes, flower vases, dinner, breakfast, and tea sets, cruet-frames, cruet-frames, toilet sets, a lot of Singapore canes, umbrellas, and several pieces of furniture lining cloth.

4 cases each 90 pieces 40" by 45 yards, double border black ground prints (Gagrapats).

10 bales grey drill.

6 cases each 50 pieces 42" by 42 yards white shirtings.

1 " 66 dozen Monkey brand sams, 10", 12", 14", 16", 18".

1 " 54 dozen blue ivory sams, 10", 12", 14", 16", 18".

17 " gilt mouldings, 2"2", 3"4", 5"8".

10 " 200 reams single and double foolscap paper, 10, 12, 14, 24, and 28 lbs.

200 Nickle silver watches of different qualities.

150 samples of gold, silver and nickle silver gent's and lady's watches, all of different workmanship and designs will be put up one at a time to suit the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st May, 1898. Auctioneers.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 5-30 p.m.

Subscribers and all those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

OLD STORES NOT FURTHER REQUIRED AND SCRAP BRASS AND COPPER AND SCRAP TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Sun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, for the purchase of any quantity.

The Material now lying at General Stores Depot, Parel, and at Branch Stores Loco. Workshops, Parel, to be seen on application to the undersigned.

Forms of tenders can be obtained from the office of the undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfillment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th May, 1898.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

TRAIN ALTERATIONS COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, 1898.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL will cease to call at Bisra, Gotikera, Amda and Damuda.

The BOMBAY MAIL will cease to call at Bisra.

The MAIL NAGPUR to KUTNI, will be retimed, leaving Nagpur 16-50 and reaching Kutni at 16-10, ceasing to call at Nipania and Bilha.

The MAIL KUTNI to NAGPUR, will leave at 20-20 and arrive Nagpur as now, ceasing to call at Rupaund, Chandia, Karkeli, Ghunghuti, Burhar, Anuppur and Khairi.

The Passenger, Mixed and Transhipping trains carrying passengers have nearly all been retimed : for particulars, see Sheet Time Tables.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 10th May, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the long delays caused by the frequent inspection of passengers by the Plague authorities, the Southern Mahratta Railway is obliged to alter the timings of its trains on and from the 1st June 1898.

Trains will leave the principal stations at the following times :—

Read from the top. Mixed 3rd Class.	Mail.		Stations.		Mail.	Read from the bottom. Mixed 3rd Class.
H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.
22 10	20 40	D	Poona	A	5 14	4 0
4 30	2 7	D	Watbar	D	0 24	22 0
5 30	2 47	A	Karegaon	D	23 22	20 20
.....	2 55	D		A	23 17	.....
	7 17	D	Miraj	D	19 0	
	12 47	D	Belgaum	D	13 43	
					Mixed Mail.	
	18 22 Mixed Mail	D	Dharwar	D	7 47	
	19 32	D	Hubli	D	6 36	
	1 28	D	Haribar	D	24 0	
	18 13	A	Bangalore	D	7 25	

Read from the top. Mixed.	Mixed. Mail.	Stations.			Mixed Mail.	Mixed. Read from the bottom.
H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.
	18 35	D	Guntakal	A	6 20	
	21 19	D	Anantapur	D	3 26	
	22 39	D	Dharmavaram	D	2 11	
	2 9	D	Hindupur	D	23 11	
.....	7 0	A	Bangalore	D	19 20	.....
21 45	7 50	D		A	18 48	6 30
5 55	15 51	A	Mysore	D	10 22	22 0
6 25	18 10	D		A	10 12	21 32
7 27	19 12	A	Nanjangud	D	8 40	20 0

Read from the top. Local Mixed.	Mixed Mail.	Stations.			Mixed Mail.	Local Mixed. Read from the bottom.
H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.
	19 25	D	Hubli	A	5 51	
	22 6	D	Gadag	D	3 30	
	1 50	D	Haspet	D	23 17	
.....	4 49	A	Bellary	D	20 11	.....
15 44	5 4	D		A	19 51	9 13
17 50	6 25	A	Gunlakal	D	18 30	7 6

Read from the top. Mixed Mail.	Stations.			Mixed Mail. Read from the bottom.
H. M.				H. M.
22 30	D	Gadag	A	21 30
4 6	D	Bagalkot	D	17 27
7 43	D	Yelgi	D	15 15
11 15	D	Bijapur	D	13 7
15 15	A	Hotgi	D	8 40

Read from the top. Mail.	Stations.			Mail. Read from the bottom.
H. M.				H. M.
14 51	D	Londa	A	11 50
15 29	A	Castle Rock	D	10 32

Read from the top. Mixed Mail.	Stations.			Mixed Mail. Read from the bottom.
H. M.				H. M.
7 25	D	Miraj	A	18 19
9 34	A	Kolhapur	D	16 15

The train service on the Guntakal-Beswada section will remain as at present.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 21st May, 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	26	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Soldiers	50	23	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
KEATING'S POWDER KILLS

BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

(Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Epernay.
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PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d Or.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
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	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
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Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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FOUR LANCASHIRE DOUBLE FLUE BOILERS, 30' by 7,' daily working pressure 100 lbs. per square inch, with all mountings complete, by Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co.

Six Scutchers, 25 Roller and Cleaver Cards, 4 Drawing, 4 Slubbing, 6 Intermediate and 12 Roving Frames and 26 Flyer Throstles of 350 Spindles each.

All the above are in working order and can be seen at the Mill. Offers will be received by Messrs. DAVID SASSOON and Co., the Agents, up to 31st May, 1898.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
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THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PERCENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

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THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

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THE FUNDS
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DURING 5 YEARS
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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

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NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
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WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

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TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

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Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

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SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

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CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

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OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager Bombay Branch.

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Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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BRANCHES :
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Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 22m., Sun sets 0h. 32m. High water, 7-32m. 7-2a. Low water 1-10m. 1-12a.
Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting, 5-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m., to-day.

MEDICAL.—Dr. S. B. Shroff has had the degree of M. D. conferred on him by the Independent Medical College of Chicago. He is the first student in Bombay to duly pass the examination of this College.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S LECTURE.—The eighth lecture of the season, under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, will be delivered in Gujerati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Mr. Kaikhoshru Navroji Kabraji. The topic selected for the evening is "Malhar" or "Songs of the Rainy Season," the discourse being the sixteenth of his series on "Native Music" in connection with the mandali.

A BOAT RUN INTO BY THE MAIL STEAMER.—On Thursday afternoon, while below No. 214, in charge of tindal Pandoorang Luximon Jathoo, was lying at anchor off the fishing stakes, it was run into by the steam-ship Clive and cut in two. A jolly boat was immediately lowered, and the tindal and seven of the crew were rescued and taken on board. One of the crew, named Jadoo Mulhari, aged thirty-five years, was found missing. The damage is estimated at Rs. 1,900.

BURGLARY AT SOORTEE MOHALLA.—Syed Rahim Syed Ebrahim, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl at Soortee Mohalla, reported to the police, on Saturday, that during his absence from home, between the hours of 3 and 6-30 p.m., on the previous day, some person or persons broke into his room by forcing open the lock on the door and stole from a box that was also forced open gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 145, one currency note for Rs. 50, and three notes for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 14 in cash, in all collectively valued at Rs. 239.

LOST OR STOLEN CURRENCY NOTES.—Fyad Abdoola, an Arab cloth merchant, residing at Hoosein Khatiffa Street, reported to the police, at 10 p.m., on Sunday, that he left home at 3 p.m. that day, taking with him Rs. 32,000 in currency notes. He proceeded to the Mangaldas Market, where he paid Rs. 3,000 to one Damodhar Bhugwan, and after doing so placed the remaining currency notes, viz., twenty-nine for Rs. 1,000 each, in a small cotton bag, and put it in the pocket of his bundee. He then went to the firm of one Sulleman Jumma at Abdul Rahiman Street, where he had to pay some money, but putting his hand in the pocket of the bundee he found the bag with the notes missing.

THEFT IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Bartley charged Abdool Ajim Abdoola with theft of currency notes and cash, and absolute proof of the collective value of Rs. 285, belonging to Syed Akbar Syed Ahmed. It appeared that the accused lived as complainant's place on the Erskine Road. On the 23th instant the complainant left his house on some business, but on return he found that the lock on the door of his house had been removed, and the cupboard in which was his property broken open, and the property stolen. He then reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GERMAN SILVER UTENSILS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Bartley charged Abdool Ajim Abdoola with theft of currency notes and cash, and absolute proof of the collective value of Rs. 285, belonging to Syed Akbar Syed Ahmed. It appeared that the accused lived as complainant's place on the Erskine Road. On the 23th instant the complainant left his house on some business, but on return he found that the lock on the door of his house had been removed, and the cupboard in which was his property broken open, and the property stolen. He then reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL INJURY TO A GROOM.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Feeral Bindu, aged twenty years, a syce to the Sowars in the Bombay Police Force, and residing in the sowars' line at the old Police offices at Byculla. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th instant, deceased was grooming a horse, when the animal trod on the left foot, causing a wound on the third toe. Deceased tied a piece of rag round the toe and went on with his work until Saturday last, when he complained of stiffness in his neck and back. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that tetanus had already set in. The spasm increased in severity and he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—To fill up a long felt want of the commercial public of this and other cities of India in securing reliable persons with theoretical and practical knowledge of book-keeping and accounts, an institute has been opened at No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, for imparting the entire knowledge, including among many other subjects, the theories, practice, commercial terms, and forms, joint stock limited, partners, executors and trustees' accounts, banking, home and foreign trade accounts, etc. The examinations in these subjects is Mr. G. E. Skerry, M. A., F. R. G. S., F. R. S. L. An average of two hours' attendance daily is required. On completion of the course, which takes at least 6 to 7 months, the examination papers will be applied for from London and the examination held here in the presence of European professional experts, and thereafter the papers forwarded to the authorities in London for the necessary result. We wish the enterprise, which is greatly needed in Bombay, every success.

THE RIPON MUSIC CLUB.—The thirteenth annual gathering of the club passed off at the Novelty Theatre, on Sunday, in the presence, mostly of Parsee ladies. The programme first gone through by the members of the club was instrumental music and singing, which though well carried out was not equal to the performances of previous years. The rest of the programme consisted of the performance by members of a lively play composed by the proprietor, Mr. N. R. Vatcha, specially for the occasion, called "Vicesjeenoo Vashiyan and Sookhjeene Nashiyat." The performers went through their parts creditably, but Messrs H. A. Karranee and H. S. Mistry deserve special mention for admirably sustaining the characters of the heroine and hero of the play, respectively. The songs encored were: Money, Liquor, the Lalio, and the Amor, rendered by Messrs. N. R. Vatcha, F. K. Dajee, P. R. Bash, and H. A. Karranee, respectively, and were responded too.

A DISTURBED SLEEP.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Wilson charged Hoosein Goolam Hoosein with theft of a gold earring, of the value of Rs. 16, belonging to Maneckjal Katchra. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant, that on the night of the 28th instant he was sleeping on the verandah of his master's house at Pydhownie, when he awoke from his sleep by feeling a touch on his ear. He found that the accused was attempting to remove a earring, one of the earrings having been already taken out. He seized the accused, and shouted out "thief, thief." The accused succeeded in getting himself free and then ran away. He was followed by the complainant and some neighbours, and was ultimately arrested by a police peon. In consequence of certain information, the Pydhownie Road was searched to find out the missing earring, but it could not be found. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge and two previous convictions, the magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Oosman, a Mahomedan woman, aged fifty years, wife of Goolam Hoosein, a Mugdoom, a mendicant, residing, at Bhendy Bazaar. For the last five or six years deceased had been suffering from asthma and cough and had taken to opium to alleviate the pain caused by the malady. On Sunday, at noon, deceased took her meal with her husband, and about 5 p.m., the same day, the latter went out, leaving her alone in the room. When he returned home, at 9 p.m., he found Oosmanee lying asleep on the road, in front of the house, where she used to lie onaccount of the heat. She was snoring and thinking that she was fast asleep, he did not awake her, but went out again to beg. About a couple of hours after Goolam Hoosein again returned home, and hearing deceased breathing heavily, he went up to her and found her unconscious. He took her into the room, and on the following morning removed her to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that she had been suffering from opium poisoning. She died shortly after admission. It was stated that deceased used to take one-twelfth of a tola of opium every day. On the day previous to her removal to the hospital, she had purchased a quarter of a tola of opium for her daily use, but on opening the tin box in which she used to keep opium, it was found empty. The jury on the evidence brought a verdict of death from opium poisoning, the opium having been inadvertently taken in an overdose.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S. has been appointed Third Assistant to the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana from the 21st instant.—Rao Bahadur Ramchundra Trimbak Acharya, Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader, has been appointed, Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette.—Mr. Motilal Hurgowandas, Treasurer of the Plague Relief Committee, Thana has received additional subscriptions from the following gentlemen during the last week.—Rao Bahadur Ramchundra Trimbak Acharya, Rs. 100; Rao Bahadur Keshowrao Bhaskerjee of Ghuntalee, Rs. 10; and Mr Mookoondrao Anant Ovalekar, Chairman, Thana Municipality, Rs. 10 (second instalment).—It is reported that a house was broken into and theft committed in the village of Taleng, in the Thana Taluka, gold and silver ornaments, with other sundry articles, valued at Rs. 3'0, belonging to Mr. Mahadjee Balsi Pethe having been stolen on the night of Friday last. Enquiry is being made by the District Police, with a view to trace the thieves.—A gang of robbers attacked the house of Patel Bhagia Baloo, naik of the village of Belvala, in Bassein Taluka last week, and property to the value of Rs. 150 was stolen by the robbers. Through the exertions of Jamedar Baloo Chawan and the police detective Dhondoo Savant and Sitaram Savant, a dacoit, named Rama Haibatee Kalia, one of the accomplices of the notorious dacoit, Mahipat Genjia who committed dacoities and other horr ble crimes in the Konkan and Deccan Districts, lately, was arrested in the village of Petgaon in the Taluka of Karjat a few days ago. The dacoit was armed to his teeth when he was arrested.—Three deaths and six births (two males and four females) were registered in the town of Thana during last week.—The thermometer readings ranged from 88 to 103 degrees in the shade yesterday.—The camp of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is here at present.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR Surat correspondent, writing on 28th May says:—

The detention camp at the Railway Station is still maintained here. During the week ended 27th instant, 466 persons were reported to have put up at the camp. Persons from Bombay and other infected places are allowed to enter into the city on a deposit of Rs. 100 and on the promise to attend at the Civil Hospital for medical examination for a period of ten days. Non-infected places are exempted from such restrictions.

Plague has been practically driven out of the city for close upon a month. There was not a single case of plague or death therefrom during this week. The mortality as compared with that in the same week last year shows a reduction of 15. Unfortunately some of the villages in the district give signs that the plague still remains. Bulsar, Bhadoli, Barbodan, and Bhimpore show from 3 to 19 cases and 2 to 8 deaths from plague during the week ended yesterday.

In the Birthday Honours' list, Surat has got a fair share of honours this time. Mr. Dawoodbhai Ebrahim, J. P., a well-known Borah merchant, has been made Khan Bahadur. This gentleman founded a plague hospital for the benefit of his community here and proved generally of much service to the authorities during the plague. A gentleman upon whom the title of Rao Bahadur has been bestowed by Government is Mr. Gulabdas Purshotamdas Atmarambukanwalla, the well-known representative of a once famous firm of native bankers. His ancestors rendered valuable services to the East India Company. Mr. Gulabdas, who is about sixty years of age, was a nominated member of the local Municipality till 31st March last, and has rendered useful service to the Municipality for a period of thirty years.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Collector and District Magistrate, who has been transferred at his own request to Nassik, left this city for the latter place, on Thursday night, by the 8 p.m. passenger train for Bombay. Mr. Moore for some time past had not been in good health here, and therefore had to leave much against his will. Mr. Moore took a keen interest in the welfare of the city and worked hard for its advancement. His energies were put to great strain during the plague which he had the good fortune to see entirely driven out of the city before his departure. Mr. Moore took an exceptionally keen interest in the Municipal affairs of the city. The blended sternness and sympathy which invariably marked his actions will long be remembered as having been the main traits of his character. The final leave-taking at the station was an impressive sight. Several leading gentlemen, shethias, and municipal commissioners were present, and all garlanded him, wishing him many happy days. After introducing some prominent gentlemen to the new Collector, Mr. J. McNeill, Mr. Moore referred in highly appreciative terms to the work and worth of Mr. Burjorji N. Vakil, the Vice-President of the Municipality, who, he said, was his right hand in municipal affairs, and asked Mr. McNeill to follow his advice.

ASSAULT AT A LEVEL-CROSSING.

AN altercation took place, on Saturday evening, between Mr. F. Martin, Chief Assistant to the Deputy General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and a police sepoy in the service of the company, stationed at the level-crossing opposite the Back Bay Swimming Bath. Both the parties to the affray had to go to hospital to be dressed and the wounds sustained—Mr. Martin to the European General Hospital, and the sepoy to the J. J. Hospital. Mr. Martin states that about a quarter-past 7 o'clock, on Saturday, he had occasion to pass through the level-crossing on his way to the Church Gate station. There was a train approaching at the time from Colaba, and several children were playing near the gate, which was wide open. The train was about fifty yards away from the level-crossing, and still seeing the sepoy on duty had neglected to close the gate specially when several children were playing near it, Mr. Martin went up to him and questioned him on the omission. The sepoy gave an answer, which Mr. Martin regarded as an impertinent one, and demanded his number, which the sepoy refused to give, and placed his hand over the plate. Mr. Martin tried to read the number on the sepoy's cap, when he caught hold of Mr. Martin's throat and pushed him outside the railway limit. Mr. Martin, it was alleged, then struck the sepoy with a cane, when the latter went up to a bagger, who was standing at a short distance, and having snatched a stick from his hand, struck Mr. Martin with it over his left ear. Mr. Martin was stunned for a while, but recovering himself, ran away. He then proceeded to the European General Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. It was further alleged that while the sepoy was struggling with Mr. Martin, another gentleman, whom nobody knew, came up and struck the sepoy and ran away. The gentleman has a different story to tell about the occurrence. He alleges that as the train was coming from Colaba towards the level-crossing he closed the gate. Mr. Martin came up and asked him to open it. The sepoy refused to do so, when Mr. Martin jumped over the gate on to the line and assaulted him.

SPORTS AT KARWAR.

TO mark the close of the hot season in this dull place, writes a correspondent, some excellent sports were organised and came off on Saturday evening, from 3 to 7 p.m., at the invitation of two of our citizens, Messrs. Coelho and Fernandez, and met with a hearty response. Over two thousand townspeople attended. All the local officials graced the occasion with their presence, including Mr. Sheppard, the Collector; Mr. Hervey, the District Judge; Mr. Ingle, Hony. Magistrate; Mr. C. C. Jamsetjee, Assistant Collector, Sub-Revenue; Mr. Evizard, of the Preventive Service; the Municipal Commissioner Mamlatdar, several native gentlemen of note, Rao Sahib R. E. Candy, Collector of Broach, formerly Collector of Kanara, well known in this district for his genial manners and kindness of disposition, and who had just arrived on leave for the benefit of his health, was also present and was received with loud cheers. The programme was excellent, including foot-ball, running race, chair race, egg and spoon race, three leg race, sack race, tug-of-war, etc. The school girls enjoyed the egg race, greatly, and our sturdy fishermen completely beat the police recruits in the tug-of-war business. The games came to a close at 6-30 p.m. At dusk there was a brilliant display of fireworks, and this closed a really enjoyable evening. The season is threatening early rain, which happily is never wanting in this district.

It is not generally known that in 1837 Cuba, together with other Spanish possessions, was within an ace of belonging to France. Spain, being at that time very short of money, entered into negotiations with Louis Philippe through the diplomatic agent of Queen Christina, Senor Campanuzo for the sale, not only of her West Indian islands, but of the Philippines as well. The price of Cuba was to be thirty million reals, and ten millions more were to be paid for the Philippines and Porto Rico. The interview was held at the Tuileries on the 8th of January. The price of Cuba was agreed to, and there was no disagreement on the subject of Porto Rico. But as regards the Philippines the negotiators could not come to an understanding, and the conference terminated. What might have been is always a fascinating subject of reflection. Had not the Spanish Government held out in 1837 for a few hundred thousand francs more, Cuba would have become a French colony, and we should never have heard, in all probability, of atrocities in the island and United States interference. The same reason that led the Spaniards to offer to sell the island fifty-one years ago has been the cause of Cuban disaffection ever since, for the chronic impecuniosity of the Spanish Government has led it to make exactions in its colonies that have led to armed rebellion.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Sold by Medicine Dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY

AN energetic but quick-tempered Volunteer offic[er] of a Hill corps was drilling his men a few days ag[o]. He was particularly anxious that they should mar[ch] well and get off well together. But there was t[he] usual ragged one who always threw the whole line ou[t]. At last the officer, losing his temper, burst ou[t] "Look here, ye turnip, ye were confirmed by th[e] Bishop of Lahore last year, and yet ye can't go o[n] with the left fut. Right turn! Dismiss!!" The drill could not go on.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appoint[ment] of an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery for the North-Western frontier defences.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. H. FENN, C.I.E., formerly Surgeon to Lord Lansdowne while Viceroy, returns to India shortly for a tour of service in the Bombay Command.

AN unusually large number of tribesmen—Mohmunds, Mamunds and others—are said to be in Kabul just now. Apparently they seem to expect something from the Amir; but they are likely to be sent away empty-handed.

MR. A. S. HENNING, B.A., (Cantab.) and M. Sc. of the University of Melbourne, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India to the Science Professorship in the Lahore Government College. There will be three professors attached to the Government College on the Indian Educational Service recruited from England, who should bring strength to the College.

THE Ordnance authorities in England have adopted a new bullet for the Lee-Metford. They have not accepted the Dum-Dum pattern but have invented one of their own, and the experiments are said to have been quite satisfactory. We should like to see the tabulated results and compare them with those given by the "ek-dum" bullet. The latter has this advantage, that its stopping powers have been triumphantly proved in the recent campaigns on the North-Western frontier, while the accuracy of the rifle has been in no way impaired. The new English bullet is said to have great "smashing up" powers, but the Continental press have already been objecting to the Dum-Dum bullet on this score. Raising fresh objections to the Lee-Metford pellet. Reports have not yet been published of the results gained in Sirdar Kitchener's action on the Atbara, when the British troops used ammunition in which the metal envelope of the bullet had been roughly filed off. Fortunately there was no very long range firing on that occasion, or it would have become at once apparent that accuracy had necessarily been sacrificed to secure stopping-power. In India we may well rest content with the Dum-Dum bullet, and it seems improbable that any attempt will be made to improve upon it.

THE brutal murder of a Brahmin Sub-Magistrate in the Salem district, while on the bench, is reported. It is stated that the Sub-Magistrate was unpopular with the police, and was sitting till late hearing some cases preferred by the police, when he was shot from outside a window by (it is alleged) a police constable who had that same day had some of the charges preferred by him thrown out. The event has caused a great sensation, and a police inquiry is being held, and the constable alleged to be the culprit is in custody.

DRIVER ANTHONY, at Nundidroog mine, Kolar gold fields, has been sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment for causing the death of an English miner Mitchell by a rash and negligent act. The Magistrate has also ordered the prosecution of a driver in the Ribbledale shaft, Mysore mine, for having caused serious injury to six men a little while back.

IN spite of the very unfavourable conditions under which the Madras-Ennore Railway is worked, viz., the shortness of its length, 845 miles, its cost, Rs. 70,000 per mile and its gauge, 5 ft. 6 in. it yet has managed in only the second year of its existence to pay a dividend of just about 4 1-2 per cent. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings is very high, because the Madras Railway Company find it expensive to maintain the road on so short a section, and under the agreement for working it, it is entitled to charge actuals for upkeep. There is no appreciable improvement either in goods earnings or in passengers carried. Much of the considerable tonnage of goods lifted, indeed quite a large proportion of it, is material for the East Coast Railway carried at a very low hire.

LIEUTENANT SETON BROWNE, 1st Punjab Infantry, who won the D. S. O. for gallantry in the Mazar affair, has been granted a gratuity of nine months' pay for the wound received by him on that occasion.

STEPS are being taken to strengthen permanently the police force of Calcutta, to arm a proportion of them with Sniders, and to drill them in the use of rifle. Calcutta has been under-policed for many years, and recent events have clearly shown the necessity of strengthening the force and arming it properly.

A NATIVE from Bombay, who has for some days been passing himself off successfully as a plague official in the Bellary district and levying blackmail from the people of some of the villages there has just been arrested. A curious circumstance is that he is said to have taken in even the chief plague authority of the district.

AN omission in the list of promotions and decorations which is creating considerable comment, is the name of Major Atkinson, of the 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Bengal Lancers. The cavalry charge at Shabkadar ranks among the very finest feats of arms on the North-West Frontier. That so little notice has been given to it outside military circles is surprising; but this can be no excuse for the leader of that charge being allowed to go unrewarded. It must not be supposed that Major Atkinson was merely executing an order; it rested with him to decide the line his squadrons were to follow; had he adopted the more prudent course, he would merely have checked the enemy, whereas the very audacity of riding down behind their ranks inspired terror, and the brilliant manner in which the charge was carried home turned a doubtful day into a brilliant victory. There is reason to believe that Reuter has not telegraphed out the complete list of Brevets and D. S. Os., and it may be that Major Atkinson's name is one of those Reuter has omitted.

FROM the official instructions and regulations regarding recruiting for our Hindustani Mohomedan sepoys it would appear that the military authorities fancy Mohomedans are tied down by restrictions of caste. This is a mistake, says the "Englishman." A Punjabi Mohomedan or a Mohomedan from Delhi or Agra or Umballa will marry a woman of his own religion from Arrah or Gazipur or elsewhere. All our Mohomedan sepoys are very mixed about their peculiar clans as classes freely inter-marry, and in fact distinct classes are not kept separate at all. Besides, these strict rules about specifying certain classes so precisely make promotions very difficult, and must lead to unpleasantness which need not really exist. One of our very best civil officers was asked to describe the Khanzada Pathans, supposed to be one of the proper classes for our recruits, and he failed to trace them as a distinct or separate class, and so returned them as Rupee Zada Pathans.

A CROCODILE which in the course of several weeks manages to devour some fifteen men and cattle, is in a fair way to establish a record, says a contemporary. A gharial which infested the river Borak, near Silchar, had achieved this unenviable notoriety, and was fast becoming a terror to the inhabitants of the town; it had, in fact, become necessary to prohibit bathing in the river. Some days ago, however, Subadar Maula Bakhsh Khan of the 17th Bengal Infantry, now at Silchar, waited for the crocodile, and succeeded in disposing of her with three shots from a Martini-Henri rifle, the first of which, planted just above the right eye, would probably have proved fatal. In the attempt to drag the animal out of the water a boat was upset and the animal was eventually towed ashore by a steamer. Forty sepoys bore the body of the monster in triumph to the regimental lines, where it was exhibited; fully 10,000 villagers coming from near and far during the day to see their vanquished foe. The crocodile is said to have measured 22 1-2 feet long, and weighed over 50 maunds.

[Rest]ing receipt of the supplementary [Ma]dras Executive Committee of the [Cha]ritable Relief Fund, the Governor [ex]s to the Committee and to the Dis[tri]s cordial thanks for the assistance [Gov]ernment in their heavy task of [pre]nt famine by their careful and eco[no]n of the fund and by their gratuitous [lab]ours. The Committee were [rel]ing a very large number of people in [the] of the country in a better position [whe]n it overtook them and to resume [the]mits when the season had become [more] favourable.

COMMENTING on the wreck of the Mecca, the *Englishman* says:—The loss of life in the Lindula-Mecca collison was due chiefly to the tremendous difficulties attending the transhipment of the passengers. With great promptitude the passengers of the Lindula were transferred to the Lindula in the first instance, but with a fearful sea running at the time of the collision it was impossible to get all safely back on to the Mecca. When all things are considered, the suddenness of the collision, the boisterousness of the waves, the excitement of the native passengers, the wonder is that of the 10 deck passengers only 33 are reported missing. There was only one first class passenger on the Lindula, an assistant in Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie's office. The second class passengers were mostly Eurasians and Burmese. It speaks well for the pluck and exertion of the officers and crews, British and native alike, of both boats that the loss of life is as small, comparatively speaking, as it is. To transfer a large number of people, half frenzied with fear, from one steamer to another with waves running mountains high, and either dashing the small boats against the side of the vessel or washing them away as soon as they get alongside is a work which requires the greatest coolness and courage. The occurrence is an extremely unfortunate one, principally for the loss of life it has entailed also for the financial loss of the British India Co. Certain it is, however—although it is only a melancholy satisfaction—that whatever could have been done to save the lives of those on the ill-fated steamers was done.

THE price of kerosine oil—a matter of considerable interest to the general Indian public—will probably soon come down, for a new and cheap mineral oil from Sumatra has just appeared on the scene, and is about to enter into competition with Russian and American kerosine oils, which at present hold the Indian market, and, as it is cheaper than both of these, it is confidently expected that the new-comer will seriously impair their prospects. Russian oil from the Caucasus was first imported into India in 1886-87, when, out of a total import of 21 millions of gallons of foreign oil, only a million and a half gallons of Muscovite oil came to this country. From this date the import of this oil has rapidly risen; and last year (1897-98), out of a total import of 83 millions of gallons of foreign oil, no less than 50 millions of gallons are Russian oil, as against 45 millions in the previous year out of a total import of 68 millions. Prior to the introduction of Russian oil, American kerosine oil was the favourite, and accounted for almost all the foreign oil import; but Russian oil has surpassed it by a great deal, and its average annual import may be set down at about 20 millions of gallons. Of course the Russian oil has the great advantage over its American rival of easier and cheaper transport to India. But now the Sumatra oil can be shipped to India with even greater facility and cheapness than the Russian oil. It is said to be somewhat smoky, but possesses the great recommendation of being appreciably cheaper than both its rivals. Already in China it has in great measure ousted Russian oil and its agents seem confident of its success in India.

A FEVER called "Kaladut," akin to the Kalaazar of Assam has been prevailing for some time past in the Kisengunge Sub-division of the Purnea District near the Nepal frontier. There have been more than one hundred cases, about twenty ending fatally. It is a lingering disease, and people are known to have suffered for more than a year from it. Under Government orders the Civil Surgeon has been making local enquiries about its spread.

RELAPSING is continually being made to "lathials" and "gundas" or "gwendas" in Calcutta. Who are these people? They are gangs of ruffians in the pay of any Indian who hires out their services at so much a head for lawless purposes. The natives say that the charge for creating a disturbance is eight annas a day; for thrashing people a rupee a head; and for murder and assassination five rupees a head. Of course, one can hardly believe that in the present day murderers can be hired in Calcutta, but the police are well aware that lathials may be bought by private individuals for wreaking vengeance in the shape of broken bones on their enemies. It is said that these roughs have taken a prominent part in the recent disturbances. It would be interesting to know whether they were actually paid by some persons unknown, or whether they merely joined in the riots to keep their hand in. However, whatever their motives, there can be little doubt that the existence of these men is a permanent source of danger to the tranquility of the city, and it is a question whether all known to the police should not be periodically bound over to keep the peace.

THE Queen has been pleased to signify her approval of the appointment of his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Philip Currie, G.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to be Ambassador at Rome, in succession to his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Clare Ford, G.C.B., who retires from the diplomatic service at the end of June. Sir Philip Currie entered the diplomatic service in 1854, and after a distinguished career, was made Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1889, and was appointed to Constantinople in 1894, when he became a member of the Privy Council.

THE new Knight of St. Patrick in succession to the late Earl of Caledon is the Earl of Lucan. Lord Lucan is nearly sixty-eight years of age. After being educated at Rugby he joined the Coldstream Guards, and retired as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1860. He was aide-de-camp to his father, who commanded the cavalry division and who subsequently became a field-marshal, in the Crimean war in 1854. As Lord Bingham he was M.P. for Mayo from 1865 to 1874, and succeeded his father in 1888. Lord Lucan is one of the representative peers for Ireland. He married, in 1859, Lady Cicilia Catharina, daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond.

WITH regard to the emoluments of our diplomatic representatives abroad, a topic of interest in connection with Sir Philip Currie's change of post, the best paid Ambassador is Sir E. J. Monson, who, at Paris, receives £9000. The Ambassadors to Constantinople, Berlin, and Vienna have each £8000. The Ambassador to St. Petersburg receives £7800, next comes Rome with £7000, then Washington £6500, then Madrid £5500. Our Ministers at Pekin and at Teheran have £5000. Lord Cromer has the same emolument, £4000 plus £10 0 as a personal allowance. At Tokio our Ambassador gets £4000, at the Hague £3600, at Athens £3500, at Stockholm and at Copenhagen £3000 each.

THE demand of the Austro-Hungarian War Office for 30,000,000fl. for extraordinary expenditure on small arms and fortifications, coming at a time of profound commercial and agricultural depression, excites general dissatisfaction in Austria-Hungary, and is tending to make the Triple Alliance unpopular.

PRINCE AHMED SAFFEDIN, the Khedive's cousin, shot his brother-in-law, Prince Ahmed Fuad, with a revolver at Cairo, on May 7. Prince Fuad received three bullets in the back. Prince Safféddin has been arrested. Prince Fuad is expected to recover.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Hector Archibald MacDonald, D. S. O., one of the heroes of Atbara, has had a most remarkable military career. At the age of nineteen he enlisted as a private in the famous 92nd Gordon Highlanders. His promotion from the ranks was rapid. For his repeated and conspicuous acts of valour in the Afghan war of 1879, under Lord Roberts, he received a commission. At Charasiab, Suakin, Tokar, Toski, and other battles his bravery was mentioned in dispatches. For his gallant conduct in the defence of Suakin the Khedive conferred upon him the Order of the Medjidieh. He is now in command of the Advanced Brigade in Africa, consisting of the 11th, 12th, and 13th Soudanese Battalions, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a detachment of Irish Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF MAY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average height of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M.

4. The humidity is given as the percentage ex pressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1897-98, to date.
Lahore	29·455	SE	3	107·6	76·1	31	..	5·61	+0·57
Sirsa	29·453	ESE	4	111·3	80·4	36	..	3·03	+0·91
Delhi	29·478	ESE	6	110·7	82·0	55	..	3·91	+1·11
Agra	29·46	SE	8	109·0	84·9	65	..	3·11	+1·11
Cawnpore	29·515	ESE	6	101·9	80·6	12	..	1·63	..
Allahabad	29·531	E	13	102·6	78·8	64	..	2·48	+0·08
Jhansi	29·471	SW	4	112·2	86·7	22	..	2·39	-0·69
Jacobabad	29·492	SSW	6	105·3	81·1	44	..	0·66	-1·41
Karachi	29·591	W	15	89·4	80·2	79	..	0·42	-1·41
Joypore	29·476	WSW	6	111·8	81·4	34	..	1·3	-0·26
Ajmere	29·533	NW	8	110·1	90·0	35	..	0·3	-0·25
Deesa	29·591	NNW	11	113·0	81·6	45	..	0·78	-0·52
Ahmedabad	29·560	WNW	3	112·3	81·4	45	..	1·35	..
Bhuj	29·6·0	WNW	21	103·3	77·4	40	..	0·43	+0·28
Rajkot	29·654	W	15	103·9	75·5	52	..	0·73	-0·52
Ghadeshi	29·630	W	12	108·5	80·8	29	..	0·11	..
Veraval	29·669	S W	9	87·1	76·9	91	..	0·72	-0·97
Neemuch	29·552	WNW	4	110·1	83·6	57	..	0·68	-0·97
Indore	29·571	W	7	107·9	83·1	4	..	1·46	-1·77
Sangor	29·515	W	2	108·9	84·1	24	..	3·64	+0·29
Jabulpore	29·510	W	2	109·3	81·4	24	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	29·546	SW	2	112·3	84·1	27	..	0·59	-0·28
Khandwa	29·6·0	W	10	114·7	82·1	55	..	0·09	-1·85
Raipur	29·6·9	SE	9	106·7	85·0	55	..	1·7	-1·02
Nagpur	29·542	WSW	5	110·2	85·0	21	..	4·35	+4·27
Amraoti	29·591	SSW	10	110·6	84·8	42	..	0·82	+1·40
Akola	29·589	NW	11	112·2	89·1	5	..	0·22	-2·83
Seoni	29·662	Calm	1	108·6	78·1	59	..	1·68	+7·22
Malegaon	29·617	WNW	2	91·5	73·4	72	..	0·10	-2·11
Bombay	29·717	S	15	107·1	74·3	54	..	1·42	-7·83
Poona	29·698	WSW	..	..	..	..	..	..	-5·38
Ahmednagar	29·669	W	3	104·7	71·9	45	..	0·16	-1·85
Aurangabad	29·66	W	4	97·6	78·1	72	..	0·71	-1·77
Sholapur	29·50	NW	5	107·7	75·9	45	..	0·91	-2·19
Satara	29·6	SSW	1	91·9	71·8	74	..	1·28	-1·61
Belgaum	29·749	WNW	9	93·3	73·4	80	0·24	2·63	+2·89
Goa	29·766	NW	6	92·2	80·4	..	..	2·7	..
Karwar	29·732	NW	4	94·5	75·5	79	0·05	1·35	-5·76
Mangalore	29·771	Calm	3	97·6	79·9	91	0·44	5·69	-6·13
Calicut	29·761	NW	3	95·5	77·0	81	..	3·18	-5·38
Cochin	29·723	Calm	1	89·5	77·8	81	0·46	12·29	-16·89
Bangalore	29·76	WSW	7	91·3	72·8	81	..	2·35	-7·01
Secunderabad	29·833	SW	3	105·7	70·8	43	..	2·21	-2·43
Masulipatam	29·704	S	7	93·6	82·1	89	..	2·17	-·92
Gellary	29·691	W	6	102·7	80·3	37	..	3·38	-1·59
Cuddapah	29·721	W	1	105·1	80·0	61

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 8 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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INDIAN INDUSTRY, Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

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BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND. AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) at Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to Dr. GLOEL, Landhaus Birkenfeld, Wesel-am-Rhein, Germany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

REUTER'S latest news to hand for this column was reported under Saturday evening's date; and to-day all the local markets have been closed for the Whitsuntide holiday, except the Cotton market, in which a moderate business has transpired. Exporters bought 1,750 bales, consisting of 200 bales each of "Fine" Bengal and "Fully Good" Bengal, at Rs. 148 and Rs. 140 per candy, respectively; 100 Junagadh, at Rs. 159; 500 Amreli, at Rs. 156; 500 Sawginned, at Rs. 160; 150 Jaura, at Rs. 135; and 100 Mowa, at Rs. 155. The Mills purchased 1,100 bales, of which 50 were Karanja, at Rs. 151 per candy; 500 Chopda, at Rs. 146 1-2; 350 Bengal, at Rs. 146 1-2; and 200 Bassi at Rs. 158. The market is steady in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	10793 bales.
Wheat	9738 cwts.
Linseed	1218 "
Rapeseed	7155 "
Gingellyseed	1447 "
Poppyseed	3143 "
Castorseed	2439 "
Rice	6539 "

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 23rd May 1898, as compared with the Statement of 17th May, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 17. Rs. A. P.	May 23. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,50,000 0 0	83,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,52,29,538 0 7	1,51,52,451 11 3
Other Deposits, &c.	4,39,03,467 1 9	4,55,49,441 11 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2 86 401 0 3	2,72,6 6 5 11
Sundries	30,88,417 0 6	31,27,115 10 1
Rs.	9,19,17,825 3 1	9,34,91,685 6 3
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	28,50 012 0 0	27 46,937 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	74,17,450 0 0	74,67,450 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	2,25,30,794 9 1	2,25,51,447 1 10
Accounts of Credit do.	2,53 21,864 1 12	2,52,26,718 12 6
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,08,16,661 9 1	1,06 57,940 9 4
Balances with other Banks	11,82,611 1 3	12,25 872 12 11
Bullion	2,360 3 0	2,360 3 0
Dead Stock	13,28,451 11 4	13,28,727 2 10
Stamps	11,153 8 1	10 818 2 6
Sundries	12,65,372 12 1	12 64 758 7 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	75,8,294 6 6	8,25,598 7 9
Do. at Branches	1,16,32 809 7 6	1,09,82,431 10 0
Rs.	9,19,17,825 3 1	9,34,91,685 6 3

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd May, 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	6,61,317	Dec.
Do. at Branches	5,84,731	Inc.
Other Deposits	16,45,964	do.
Post Bills	13,717	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	53,125	Dec.
Loans	24,653	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	9,116	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	1,58,569	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,17,248	Inc.
Cash at Branches	12,93,625	do.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 7th May, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.
Capital paid-up	50,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000 0 0
New Capital account	19,67,280 0 0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 29,33,892 7 4	
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 41,21,851 7 6	64,55,516 14 10
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	218,26,891 4 3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	16,961 13 8
Sundries	11 82 715 5 7
Total	385,09,995 6 4
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	24,63,362 6 0
Other authorised Investments	11,98,594 13 0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	94,49,361 3 5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	64,40,394 10 2
Bills discounted and purchased	75,14,581 0 6
Balances with other Banks	9,23,927 5 0
Bullion	18,068 7 6
Dead stock	7,71,018 13 3
Stamps	14,344 7 5
Sundries	21,316 15 1
	231,84,880 1 3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	100,25,115 5 1
and Branches	
Total	385,09,995 6 4

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A Grierson, C I E, is appointed to special duty under the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of Surgn-Capt C C MacLeod, I M S (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the dates on which they respectively made over charge of their duties under the Govt of Bombay :—Lieut F S Walker, and B R Daunt, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab—Surgn Capt H Smith, M D, M C H, I M S (Bengal), and Surgn Capt G Y G Hunter I M S (Bengal).

The services of Surgn Capt J Davidson, M B, C M, I M S (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Oudh.

Surgn Capt H W Pilgrim, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to be Surgn Supt of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

The services of the Rev H O Moore, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of the Rev H W Nelson, a Junior Chaplain on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr E P Dansey, Conservator of Forests in charge of the Central Forest Circle, N W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut Col H B Abbott, I S C, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr H Stuart as Acting Consul for Germany at Bassein, during the absence of Mr C Bachmann.

The services of Mr R Obbard, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept.

The Gov Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Heinrich Schmidt as Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr F Eggena.

Col H A Vincent, I S C, an Additional Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Bikaner, is granted privilege leave for two months add twenty three days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made, :—Capt E Witham, 20th Hussars, to be Provost Marshal, 3rd Brigade, Khyber Force, vice Capt E H R C R Platt, 1st Batln, Somersetshire L I reverted to regimental duty.

The undermentioned officer is appointed to the Staff of the Chitral Garrison, with effect from the date specified to be Brigade Major Capt G H C Colomb, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, vice Capt A H Montagu, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, who has vacated.

Capt H R Walker, 1st Batln Duke of Cornwall's L I to be a Dep Asst Qumar Genl in the Intelligence Branch of the Qumar Genel's Dept, vice Capt G H H Couchman, whose tenure has expired.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut J H Doveton, Bedfordshire Regt offg Sqdn Officer 13th The Duke of Connaught's Regt of Bengal Lancers.

Lieut L H Abbott, Norfolk Regt, offg Wing Officer, 3rd Regt of Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps—Second Lieuts—G W S Sherlock, officiating Wing Officer, 29th The Duke of Connaught's Own Regt of Bombay Infantry 2nd Baluch Battn, and H F M Browne offg Wing Officer, 21st Punjab, Regt of Bengal Infantry.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :

Captains to be Majors,—W H Stewart, and C B Unwin.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts.—E H Waring,—4th April 1898. R S St John,—22nd April 1898. H Barstow,—21st April 1898. G B Scott,—22nd April 1898. S Morton,—22nd April 1898. and H Miller,—22nd April 1898.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as regimental Commandant, Indian Army :—Major E L Wright, 11th May 1898.

RETIREMENT.

Surgn Capt J P Morton, M B, C M, Indian Medical Service Madras, has been transferred by the Secy of State for India to temporary half pay.

REWARDS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity: Qrmr Sergt F Bostock, Colaba Depot, First class Sergt Instructor acting Sergt Major W Smith, and first class Sergt Instructor J Thompson, 1st Battn, B B and C I Railway Vol Rifle Corps, and Sergt H Gravestock, Commissariat Transport Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Woodside, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, has been granted leave on medical certificate, under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations, for eight months, with effect from 23rd Feb 1898.

Lieut H F E Freeland, R E, is appointed to the Public Works Dept as an Asst Eng, 2nd grade, and posted to State Railways.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIEST DELIVERY OF TELEGRAPHIC WAR NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS, largely augmented during the War between the United States and Spain, will be delivered at the earliest moment daily, and throughout the day by Messengers from the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SUBSCRIPTION for the TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, Rs. 2 per Mensem.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

THOMPSON—May 22, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr A Bancroft Thompson, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

TRAYNOR—May 21, at the General Hospital, Madras, of pneumonia, Cyril Traynor, son of the late Assistant Surgeon Thomas Traynor, Bengal Medical Service, aged 3 years.

WILLIAMS—May 21, at Maliloy, suddenly, of cholera, J Herbert Williams, Engineer to the Sepkinjuli Bheel Tea Co. Ld, Chandkhira, Sylhet. Home address: Rochfort House, King Edward's Road, New Barnet, Herts.

WOODTHORPE—May 26, at 2, Middleton Row, Major Genl Robert Gosset Woodthorpe, C B, R E, aged 53 years and 8 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1898.

MR. ARMITAGE-SMITH contributes to the Victorian Era Series (Blackie and Son) an excellent monograph on the Free Trade Movement and its Results. This admirable series is intended to give an account of the great movements and developments of the age in politics, economics, religion, industry, literature, science, and art. Several volumes of the series have already been published, and among those in preparation we notice one on Indian Life and Thought since the Mutiny by Mr. R. P. Karkaria. Some twenty or thirty years ago a book in defence of free-trade might have seemed almost superfluous. It is very far from being so now. The reaction against the doctrine set in about twenty years ago, and has increased in strength until at the present day. Protection is adopted by the most considerable foreign commercial nations and by the majority of our colonies. We find among the protectionists the United States and all the continental European nations except some of the smaller countries, such as Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Norway and even they are not entirely free from protection. Of our colonies only New South Wales holds by free-trade. It would thus appear that, if we took a census of the world on the subject, free-traders would find themselves in a minority. If, as free-traders maintain, protection tends to impoverish a country, it is a most extraordinary fact that so many intelligent nations should be opposed to free-trade. Can we in the face of so much dissent be quite sure, after all, that the British view of the question is right? We all know the main argument in favour of free-trade. Our orthodox political economists since the days of Adam Smith have explained very plainly that under a system of free-trade each country produces the raw material and manufactures it is most fitted to produce. Under such conditions more wealth is created by an expenditure of capital and labour, which would produce much less wealth if employed in industries artificially fostered by protection. What then are the reasons which induce the French Government to pay bounties in order that France may produce sugar, when she might be more profitably engaged in other industries? Why do America, France, and Germany persist in manufacturing articles for themselves, which they might buy cheaper from the United Kingdom. In a word, why does any nation in its senses pursue the seemingly suicidal policy of protection?

The various reasons which have induced so many countries to adopt protection are well expounded by Mr. Armitage-Smith, who in every case does his best to demonstrate their unsoundness. In the first place he points out that the difference of opinion between the United Kingdom and most of the rest of the world is partly to be explained as due to difference of circumstances. England was the first nation clearly to recognise the evils of protection, because the bulk of her imports consists of food, while the chief imports of France and Germany and almost the entire imports of most other protective countries consist of manufactures, materials for manufactures, and luxuries. Thus in England protection enhanced the price of the necessaries of life, and the harm it did was more widespread and came more palpably home to the mass of the people, than if it had only led to an increase in the price of manufactured goods. Nevertheless, as Mr. Armitage-Smith shows, the evil economic effects of protection are as undoubted, though not as severely felt, in more agricultural countries as in England. Of all countries in the world the United States of America from the extent of their territory and the variety of their productions are most independent of other countries and best able to supply themselves with all the food, raw material, and manufactures that they require. Yet even in the United States the bad results of protection are plainly visible in the excessive expense of living, which counterbalances the high wages earned by the labouring classes. The principle of protecting new industries, the only exception allowed by Mill to the universal expediency of free trade, has been largely followed in the United States, and with conspicuous want of success. As early as 1789 President Hamilton advocated the temporary protection of certain infant industries, and with this object duties of 8½ per cent. were adopted as a temporary measure for seven years. Unfortunately in this, as in almost other similar cases, the sickly infants never acquired the power of going without support, and at the present day the protected industries are unable to compete with Great Britain without the help of duties ranging from 40 to 100 per cent. Cotton manufacture might be expected to thrive in America, where the raw material is produced. It has been protected since 1815. In that year a duty of 25 per cent. was imposed, and now the industry is protected by a tariff ranging from 30 to 60 per cent. In spite of this protection the export of manufactured cotton by the United States is less than £3,000,000, while Great Britain, though it has to get the raw material from a great distance, exports £60,000,000. The American Tariff upon woollen goods in 1890 made them three times as dear in America as in England. One of the chief professed objects of the high tariffs instituted by President McKinley was to give a stimulus to American foreign trade. They no doubt have tended to produce a contrary result. A nation cannot extend its export trade while it diminishes by high tariffs the foreign imports that would naturally be given in exchange for its imports. The high tariffs in America must be prejudicial to the great farming interests in America both by increasing the cost of machinery and by making it more difficult for manufacturing countries to trade profitably with the United States. "If the United States renders payment for its exports difficult or impossible in foreign goods, the British corn-importing trade will naturally move towards freer markets. Argentina affords just such a market, and she is becoming a rival to the United States in the supply of wheat to Great Britain in exchange for British manufactures." The immense importance of such a transference of trade may be estimated by the fact that agricultural produce amounts to nearly three-fourths of the aggregate value of the exports of the United States.

In England the theory of free-trade is still generally accepted. At any rate, it is admitted to be a good thing as a general rule, and those who are opposed to it for the most part content themselves with maintaining that it ought to be departed from under exceptional cases. One favourite form of this marked attack upon free-trade is the very prevalent view that, though the universal adoption of free-trade would be a good thing, the United Kingdom is in a position of disadvantage as a free-trading nation trading with and competing with protectionists. This view is very plausible at first sight. It seems exceedingly unfair that France should impose heavy duties on English manufactured goods and that England should admit French goods free. The inequality of this state of affairs not unnaturally excites a cry for retaliation. "Others," it is urged, "take advantage of our free-trading policy and give us nothing in return. Let us return blow for blow and engage in a war of tariffs with all protectionist nations." This would be all very well if England were the schoolmistress of Europe and felt it her duty to punish all naughty nations. No doubt it is very foolish of France, Germany, the United States, and many of our own colonies to be protectionists, but it is not our place to punish them for their economic sins, especially as by punishing them we should ourselves repeat their folly. It is convenient for us to buy in the cheapest market, even though foreign nations are foolish enough to prefer a dear to a cheap market. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and in like manner one-sided free trade is better than commerce between two nations of protectionists, although universal free-trade would be best of all. By similar arguments based on common sense and expediency the free-trader meets the agitation for an imperial zollverein. British trade with India and the Colonies amounts only to about one-third of her total commerce with foreign countries. The effect then of putting differential duties upon the goods of other countries would be "to tax 75 per cent. of our imports, in the hope that these may be ultimately supplied from colonial instead of foreign sources. This would raise the price of these commodities to all British consumers, who would accordingly suffer loss, and it would be equally disastrous to British industry by raising the cost of raw materials. A further effect would be to reduce our exports to those foreign countries and to injure the industries which manufacture those exports." Mr. Armitage-Smith in his exhaustive treatise by such arguments as these demonstrates conclusively that on economic grounds protection, whether open or disguised, must be condemned as prejudicial to the material prosperity of the nations that adopt it. There are of course other points of view from which the matter may be considered. Would England be weaker in war because, owing to free-trade, she is almost entirely dependent on foreign countries for her supply of food? Does it impair the morale and physique of the English nation by impelling the people to leave the healthy country and crowd into great manufacturing cities? These questions deserve to be discussed, and are discussed in the work before us. They are answered by Mr. Armitage-Smith in the negative, but the reasons on which they are settled, though strong, are not quite so conclusive as the purely economic defence of free-trade.

THE report of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution forwarded to Government by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in his *ex-officio* capacity as Chairman of the Managing Committee, has now been issued from the Judicial Department, and shows that during the two years to which the document relates much useful work was accomplished. The number of admissions seem to remain wonderfully steady. 143 boys became inmates as against 146 in the previous biennial period. 116 of them were sent to the Institution by Presidency Magistrates, while 27 were "apprenticed" by private persons; which was a much larger number than ever before, this being due to the reduction of the monthly rate of maintenance charges from Rs. 9 to Rs. 6. Most of the boys sent from the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates had been convicted of thefts of a more or less petty kind. The conduct of the inmates is reported as satisfactory, a term used of course in a relative sense; there were 44 cases of misbehaviour as against 48 in the previous two years. The "misbehaviour" does not include the attempted escapes, some of which were successful. There were 13 escapes from the Reformatory itself and 11 from the mills and other places at which the boys are employed. The methods of exit were in more than one instance worthy of the Artful Dodger. Three inmates desirous of a life of greater freedom and less regularity cut through the woodwork of some windows of the smithy, pushed the bars out of their places and thus got into the adjoining compound. Three others, eluding the notice of the ramosee at the gate, managed to climb up the high wall on the east side of the Reformatory and jump down on the road outside. One boy escaped by clambering, at considerable risk, over the roof of the Infirmary; another who absconded twice and was captured on both occasions and sent back to the Reformatory, according to his own statement, walked out of the gate during the recess time, no notice being taken of him by the police ramosee on duty at the gate, who was subsequently summoned to an interview with the Commissioner of Police on the subject. A better class of police ramosees are now employed and some strict rules for their guidance drawn up by the Committee will, it is hoped, prevent such escapes in the future. For one thing, however, the buildings that have lately been erected in the vicinity of the Reformatory are sufficiently near and lofty to be a means of assistance to the adventurous youths in their desire to see a little more of the world. Some of the buildings are in actual contact with the dormitory, and as a result the privacy which the Institution formerly enjoyed has been taken away and great facilities have been afforded for the introduction of forbidden articles into the school. The Managing Committee have been considering the question of the removal of the Institution to a more suitable locality, and it may be hoped that if one is found and a new Reformatory is built thereon care should be taken not to leave the adjacent property in the hands of private owners with the chance of being built upon. The Institution is clearly one which requires as wide a field for itself as an infectious hospital.

Seven cases of plague occurred in the Reformatory, but none proved fatal. At no time during the epidemic were the boys employed in the mills stopped from going to their work, but special precautionary measures were taken to prevent their infecting themselves or bringing infection into the Institution. Of the 181 inmates, 80 were employed in spinning and weaving mills, 22 as carpenters, turners, and sawyers, 20 as fitters and moulders, 12 as blacksmiths, 14 as painters, and others as mochis, tailors, and "grease boys," while 24 under the age of 12 attended Marathi and Gujerathi classes. Between Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 7,000 are earned each year from the labour of the boys sent to work outside. Many useful articles are turned out in the workshops. The sale proceeds of these goods amounted to Rs. 20,000 a few years ago, but in 1896-97 fell below half that amount. When the value of the materials consumed and the expenditure on account of labour etc., is allowed for we get a net profit which in 1892-93 was Rs. 4,754, but in 1896-97 was only a little over a thousand rupees. The decrease is the result of the settled policy of the Committee to work the Institution more for the benefit of the boys as a training school than to make it a commercial concern for obtaining profits. In this connection the question naturally arises—what becomes of the boys after their discharge? The report unfortunately is silent here except as regards the boys discharged during the biennial period. 110 boys, 5 of whom died, passed from the doors of the Institution. The other boys according to "the latest information" were distributed as under: 17 follow trades taught them at the Institution; 39 support themselves by other honest means; 20 have gone to their native country; 10 are residing with their parents; 10 are without occupation; 1 is in the Leper Asylum, and 1 in the Mahomedan orphanage have each; 3 are in jail; and 4 have been recommitted to the Reformatory. The net result is that in the case of only about one-half of the hundred odd boys discharged is there satisfactory information that they were earning a livelihood, and only 17 of these were following the trades taught in the Reformatory. Better results in this respect may, however, be looked for now that the Committee have limited the work admitted into the workshops, with a view to ensure that the boys should have the requisite opportunity for receiving graduated instruction in the particular trades which they are taught. The Institution, for whose existence the city owes a deep debt of gratitude to the Sassoon family, is doing an invaluable work in rescuing from lives of habitual crime youths who have in early life gone astray. The management is in the hands of a Committee in which the official and non-official elements are judiciously blended, and, as Mr. Slater and Mr. Filgate, the Inspector-General of Prisons, both remark, it has an excellent secretary in Mr. Baba Luxmon.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left Aden, at 8 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next.

CAPTAIN W. T. MCWHINNIE, Royal Irish Fusiliers, has been reappointed to officiate as A. A. G. on District Staff Bombay Command, *vice* Major O'Sullivan, who has been deputed to report on the sites for the permanent location of the Chitral Garrison.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 7th May 1898 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1897 of 510,737 maunds and Rs. 1,18,407 in the earnings.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, MAY 29.

Reuter telegraphs from Hongkong that the American squadron is at Cavite, repairing the damages sustained in the fight with the Spaniards.

There is a lack of provisions on some of the vessels, and the squadron is also short of ammunition.

THE SPANISH FLEET IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

MAY 30.

The Navy department at Washington has received a telegram from Admiral Schley confirming the news of the presence of the Spanish fleet in Santiago de Cuba,

INCENDIARY FIRES IN MANILA.

MAY 29.

Several incendiary outbreaks of fire have occurred lately in the town of Manila.

STRENGTHENING THE CHINA SQUADRON.

H. M. S. Blenheim has been ordered to China, and will take a new crew for the Barfleur, which remains on that station for a further period of three years.

FRANCE AND ABYSSINIA.

MAY 30.

It is reported at Paris that the Abyssinian General Makonen has reached the Nile with a portion of the Marquis Bouchamp's expedition and has hoisted the Abyssinian flag.

THE TRADE WITH COREA.

Advices from the Far East state that the Corean Government has decided to open three more ports and also to make Pingyou an open market.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 30.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with mails of the 20th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE MONSOON.

VERY FEW SIGNS AT PRESENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 30.

The weekly telegrams which to-day reached the Meteorological Department from Seychelles, Zanzibar, and Mauritius show faint monsoon winds sweeping in normal direction across the Indian Ocean. The mail steamer Ganges just arrived in Bombay also reports feeble south-westerly winds in the Arabian Sea. The barometer, however, is lower than it should be in the Indian Ocean, the high pressure on land which ought to usher in the monsoon not having yet made its appearance in Mauritius, Zanzibar, or Seychelles. There are no signs either of the monsoon breaking on the west coast of India or at Colombo, though already five days overdue at the latter place. Favourable conditions, i.e., low pressure with very high temperatures, are now re-established in Northern India, but high pressure land, which is likely to retard the advance of monsoon winds towards Bengal and Burma, lies over the Bay of Bengal. Upon the whole, therefore, while there is no cause yet for anxiety, it seems that the monsoon is not coming up quite as strong or as early as usual. The official forecast will be issued at the end of the week.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

In the Beresford Polo Tournament, to-day, the Commander-in-Chief's staff played Patiala's team; the latter winning easily with eight goals and four subsidiaries to three goals and one subsidiary.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

TWO FRESH VILLAGES ATTACKED.

LAHORE, MAY 30.

Two fresh villages, one with a population of 1,103, have been attacked in Jullundur District.

Up to the 23rd instant there have been 2,569 cases, with 1,578 deaths in sixty-seven villages, comprising a population of 64,801.

In Hoshiarpur District the disease is rapidly subsiding. Of the fifteen villages attacked, six have been declared free, and the cordon has been removed from three. There have been no fresh cases since the 23rd instant.

Out of a population of 17,135 attacked there have been 683 cases and 395 deaths.

Orders are under issue in view of preventing persons travelling from plague-infected areas in Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts to the Daunkal fair, Gujranwalla District, which is held between 12th June and 15th July. The site of the fair is near the town of Wazirabad, and the attendance at it is about 100,000 persons.

BURMA AND PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE PORTS.

RANGOON, MAY 30.

Vessels from infected ports will in future be prohibited from coming to jetties and wharves in Burma ports, except for short periods, to enable them to land passengers or unusually heavy cargo.

The object of these regulations is to prevent the importation of plague by means of rats.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The sum of about £1,25,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haitu are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government.

Telegrams for Porto Rico are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) In code or cipher to and from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than Spanish telegrams named above.

(3) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagoweschenek.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, MAY 17.

In a recent communication I alluded to the troops which the Turks have been massing, for some time past, at Busreh, and ventured to make conjectures as to the reason of the mobilisation. I am now informed, on credible authority, that the Turks intend to punish the Sheikh of Gutteh who has so far shown his contempt for the ruling (?) power of Northern Arabia that he has besieged the Turkish garrison at Gutteh. But to fully understand the position of affairs it is necessary to refer to matters which indirectly led to the revolt of the Sheikh of Gutteh and which may interest your readers. This Arab Chief rules over a large tract of country lying between the territories of the Sheikh of Koweit and the Sheikh of Bahrein, and inhabiting this tract are several Bedouin tribes, notorious among which are the Bene Haja, who for a long time past have been guilty of piracies by sea and robberies by land, raiding in turns the adjoining districts north and south. When upon a raid they collected the full force of the tribe, and were said to number about two thousand fighting men, all armed, more or less, with modern rifles, and were consequently strong enough to give fight to any army the Sheikh of Gutteh or the weak Turkish governor could send against them, and they continued their ravages until the Sheikh of Koweit, tired of appealing to the authorities, determined to take the law into his own hands and equipped a large expedition for the purpose of punishing the lawless tribe. This expedition started from Koweit some eight months ago, but for a long time failed to come in collision with the Bene Haja, who promptly retired to the hills upon the approach of a force too large for them to cope with. Eventually, the Sheikh of Koweit managed to secure the persons of three of the Bedouin tribe, and by threats or promises induced them to guide him by a circuitous route to the strongholds of the Bene Haja among the hills; and departed with the greater portion of his force in that direction, leaving the remainder to harass the tribe on the plains, and to keep them in play until he had time to block the retreat to the hills. At an appointed time the Koweit force left on the plain attacked the Bedouins, who no doubt thinking they were assailed by the whole strength of the Koweit army, turned to retire to the hills, upon the ascent of which they were met by the main body of the Koweit force, and met with such rough treatment that it will be long before the Bene Haja resume their raids. The completeness of the victory was shown by the fact that the Sheikh of Koweit returned home with five thousand camels and two hundred and fifty Martini rifles as his share of the spoil; and as several local chiefs who assisted the expedition had each to receive a portion, the total amount of plunder must have been enormous.

This brings us to the cause of the present attitude of the Sheikh of Gutteh: after the rout of the Bene Haja, the Sheikh of Gutteh claimed that the greater number of the camels carried off by the Sheikh of Koweit were his property, and demanded their restoration, calling upon the Turkish authorities to assist him in enforcing the demand. Receiving no satisfaction he determined to throw off the yoke of Turkey, and, as a preliminary action in the revolt, he has besieged the Turkish garrison at Gutteh.

News has just reached Bushire of another case of piracy in the Shat-el-Arab. The downward mail steamer was proceeding across the bar by the evening tide, yesterday, and noticed several small craft, which appeared to be fishermen, anchored some four miles below Fao. When the steamer was about half over the bar (which extends about seven miles from the inner to the outer buoy), a large dhow passed inward, and soon afterwards firing was heard astern. It was then about 8 p.m., dark but clear, and it could be seen by the aid of binoculars that the dhow was attacked by two, if not more, craft. The dhow was distinctly seen, but the positions of the smaller boats could only be defined by the flashes from the rifles. For about a quarter of an hour the firing was incessant from either side of the dhow, which seemed to reply with spirit. The dhow was evidently well armed as the flashes from at least a dozen rifles came from her simultaneously, and it is to be hoped that the crew beat off their assailants. As I have before mentioned, these river pirates generally attack Indian bagalahs, which give but slight resistance, but the dhow in question was undoubtedly a Persian, from being so well armed, and the pirates evidently caught a tartar. The mail steamer was unable to return to ascertain the result of the encounter, as she was then ploughing through the mud, and a falling tide compelled her to continue at full speed; but the commander made an official report of the occurrence on arrival here this morning.

You have heard from other sources that the Imperial Bank of Persia now farms the Customs at all Persian ports; no doubt, the result of European control of the Customs will in the long run be beneficial, but the immediate effect has been an almost entire block in the export trade of Bushire. An *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. has been levied on all exports—a tax which foreign merchants had to pay under former regimes, though natives were allowed to ship goods free of duty, and the native merchants are up in arms against it: so much so, that a guard has had to be placed at the Custom House, to protect the officials. The merchants have appealed to Teheran to get the obnoxious tax removed, and pending a reply to this appeal the merchants decline to ship cargo, which is accumulating to an alarming extent, there being over 300 cases of opium alone awaiting shipment. It is certain that if the Bank remains firm, and insists on the 5 per cent. being paid, the merchants will, sooner or later, be compelled to submit, and then the European merchants can compete on more equal terms with their native competitors.

The Persian Navy (!) seems to be in a bad way—the one ship, called by courtesy a man-of-war, is now lying at Jask with the Persian Admiral and the German captain and officers all on strike. The recent troubles on the Mekran coast being at an end, and the murderers of Mr. Greaves accounted for, the Persepolis was ordered to return to Bushire, with two prisoners—one a chief who was implicated in the murder, and the son of another of the accomplices—and about three hundred Persian soldiers; but the officials abovementioned had been a considerable time without pay, and money had even to be borrowed to pay for oil to lubricate the engines, so they determined to force the hands of the authorities at Teheran, and, anchoring at Jask, after leaving Galag, the Admiral wired to Teheran that he could not proceed further until he had received Rs. 28,000 to pay outstanding salaries and working expenses. I now hear that one-fourth of the above amount has been forwarded to the Admiral, and we shall hear in a few days whether that sum will enable him to bring his fleet to Bushire.

The close of the operations on the Mekran coast has enabled the Indian Government to recall a portion of the native troops, and the downward mail will call at Jask and Chabbar, taking from each place fifty rank and file of the 21st Bombay Infantry, leaving an equal number behind, but the British officers, Captain Creagh and Lieutenant Waller, will accompany the troops to Bombay.

Before closing I would mention an indirect result of the seizure of arms which formed the subject of one of my letters a few months ago. One of the firms I then mentioned among the sufferers by the confiscation was Messrs. Livingstone, Muir and Co. Mr. J. Muir, one of the partners, was so much affected by the pecuniary loss and the attendant worry, that he became seriously ill, and died a few days ago.

The agent of the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, writes to inform us that he has received a telegram from Shiraz, announcing the suspension of the 5 per cent. "ad valorem" duty by the Shah, and the resumption of business by merchants in consequence.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 26th May, 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 21st May, 1898	3,498,700
Balance to be remitted from 22nd May 1898 to 31st March 1899	12,501,300

THE official celebration of the jubilee of the Emperor Francis Joseph's reign began on May 8 in Vienna with the opening of the exhibition held to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of his accession.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 13.

FOR a spell of eight long months the winter game has reigned. Football, with all its fierce delights, now gives way to cricket, which has serener charms. To the cricket lover the winter has been in no way barren of interest. While fires were crackling here some of our picked men were battling, under sultry skies, with our kinsmen in Australia, and the story of each stern fight was read with as much eagerness at home as by people in the colonies. In four matches out of five we were worsted, and that on the merits of the play. We had hoped for a more cheerful result than this when our team set sail, but we must accept our fortune with as good grace as we may. When next the Australians come here possibly the tables may be turned. In any case, it is pleasant to think what splendid cricketers there are among our cousins in their distant continent. If on the whole the English men made rather an indifferent show, we in Lancashire may at least congratulate ourselves on the doings of one member of the team. Mr. MacLaren, the Lancashire captain, gave a magnificent exhibition of cricket in nearly every match in which he played. It is not going too far, we think, to say that he is to-day the finest of English batsmen. It is a misfortune for his county that he will be unable to play regularly in the eleven until half the season is over, owing to his scolastic duties.

The opening first-class cricket match was that between the Marylebone Cluband Sussex, at Lord's. The Club was quite too strong for the county, which sustained defeat by an innings and 50 runs. Sussex were unfortunate in losing the toss, for as the result they had on the second day to play on a damp and treacherous wicket. With such a tower of strength as Ranjitsinhji withdrawn from the eleven one is afraid that this year Sussex have rather a bad time in front of them, more especially when they play on their own delightful ground at Brighton. Mr. W. L. Murdoch, the great Australian of old days, may be depended upon to exercise the most skilful generalship, but on the face of things his task will be a hard one. On the M.C.C. side it was interesting to find Mr. Hornby and Dr. W. G. Grace associated, the former, being the senior player, acting as captain. No two men have done so much for cricket in England as the veterans who went to the wicket together on Thursday. For thirty years and more they have been colleagues on the field of cricket, and both have given us agreeable evidence that, besides being still buoyant and enthusiastic in the game, they are far from having lost their powers. Mr. Hornby, it is true, had a very short career at the wicket in this match, but we have seen him this year, again t good bowling, play a fine innings. Grace, who is now in his jubilee year, played by far the best innings in the match. Years have not to any great extent dimmed his eye or affected his nerve, and he looks as if he meant to play on for over. His 65 runs were made without the giving of a chance. The secret of it is that Grace takes the best care of himself during the winter, keeping himself in the most perfect physical condition by taking plenty of exercise. For an hour and a-half he played a steady and handsome game, his tenure never seeming insecure. His drives were clear and strong as in old days, and the only stroke he did not practise quite so much as when he was in his prime was the cut. When he was at length got out it was through a fault very noticeable in his place in the early part of last year. He wanted to score quite too rapidly. Four successive balls from Bland did he smack to the square leg boundary. It was all very exhilarating, no doubt, but it led to the downfall of the champion. He went on with the business of smacking, and was bowled. Last year it was not till the middle of July that Grace settled down to a steady game. When he did that he began to make his hundreds. It was, by the way, an appropriate thing that Grace should make the very first run in first-class cricket this season. He took the first ball of the first over, and by a lucky stroke sent it away for one. It may be mentioned here that, in honour of the jubilee of the greatest cricketer that the world has known, the Gentlemen and Players' match, in which he has so often done great things since his boyhood, has been specially fixed to take place on his birthday, July 18.

The annual meeting of the Surrey Club was held on Wednesday evening in the grand hall of the new pavilion at the Oval. Sir Richard Webster, the president, was in the chair. He congratulated the members of the club on the eminently satisfactory condition of their finances. With regard to the expenditure on the new buildings, most of the £37,000 which had to be laid out would be met by the realisation of club securities, the premium (£14,000) of the new lease of the tavern, and the current balances of the club. The club had the option of borrowing from their bankers any sum up to £15,000, but little more than a few hundreds would be required to balance the elastic resources at the command of the club. They had spent more, perhaps, than they originally intended to, but on going carefully through the plans and estimates the executive had felt that they had the large majority of the members behind them in having every thing thoroughly well done. The Surrey Club, who had a position in cricket second to none, except, perhaps, in the case of the Marylebone Club, now possessed a pavilion surpassing in size, usefulness, and excellence of workmanship anything on any other cricket ground.—The adoption of the report was seconded by General Sir F. Marshall and agreed to.—In reply to some questions, Sir Richard Webster mentioned that the membership of the club was only a few hundreds short of its limit of 4,000. The question of storing bicycles for those visiting the Oval was a subject which the Committee would go into. By far the most interesting feature of the meeting of the Surrey Club was the reply given by the president to a question asked by one of the members in reference to Lord Hawke's recent remarkable speech on the subject of Anglo-Australian cricket. It will be remembered that the Yorkshire captain issued what was practically an ultimatum on behalf of his country when he said that unless the management of future Anglo-Australian tours were placed under the control of the M. C. C. in England and of the Australian Cricket Council at the Antipodes Yorkshire would refuse to allow its professional players to appear for England either at the Oval or at Manchester. Sir Richard Webster—and we may suppose that he was speaking generally for the Surrey Committee—said he need only assure the members of his club in regard to Lord Hawke's speech, that they would never relinquish any rights they held in connection with Australian visits. He did not think that any leading cricketer would take Lord Hawke's remarks in a serious light. For once Sir Richard Webster is sadly mistaken. There can be not the slightest doubt that the great majority of cricketers are completely in sympathy with Lord Hawke in his effort to secure some reforms in regard to the management of Australian teams in this country. On the face of it there is not a little that is unfair in two clubs like Surrey and Lancashire possessing a monopoly of all international matches apart from those played at Lord's. And even when such games happen to be played at the Oval or at Manchester it would be much more satisfactory that the English teams should be selected by an impartial and representative body like the M. C. C. rather than by the committees of the counties mentioned. It is obvious, however, that much difference of opinion prevails on the subject, and that being so, it will be infinitely to the advantage of Anglo-Australian cricket that the whole matter shall be thoughly discussed and, if possible, decided before the next colonial team comes to England a year hence. Indeed, rather than that we should present a divided front to our rivals it would be better that that visit should be postponed until some satisfactory and workable arrangement has been secured.

Any remarks that may be made on the Balfour and Houldsworth golf competitions will be somewhat belated, but this matters the less as there is really very little to say. The victory of Mr. Walker and Mr. Glover in the Houldsworth competition is none the less gratifying because they belong to a club of no special note. It may serve to accentuate the fact that these are not club competitions, and that the players who enter for them do not represent their respective clubs. In an inter-club contest it is probable that the St. Helens and District Club would have little chance against the best local teams, but its two champions have performed admirably, and deserve great credit for succeeding in such a strong field. Mr. Hogg and Mr. Walter Bellhouse, though they did not win, have the satisfaction of knowing that they accomplished a brilliant performance in "coming home" three up on "bogey." And, really, what does it matter whether they won or lost? Their performance would have been better if Mr. Glover and Mr. Walker had made a hash of the last two holes. There is the matter of the silver cups, of course, but anyone may get a silver cup, whereas very few can return in 37. This is, indeed, the substance, and the silver cups are merely the shadow. However, Mr. Hogg was not satisfied with a moral victory.

Some little time ago, in a match between two local clubs, the illness of one of the players reduced his side from eight to seven, and one of the opponents had to go without his game. I have been asked whether, in my opinion, the club which turned up short, having obtained a majority of holes in the matches that were played, is entitled to "score a win." I must modestly premise that an opinion in print is not necessarily of more value than another, and, so far as I know, there are no rules nor even an effective tradition to control the conduct of club matches. Coming to the common sense of the matter, it would appear that if a match has been arranged for eight a side, the party bringing only seven cannot insist on obliterating an opponent. If, therefore, the odd man succeeds in holing out in any score whatever, he should be entitled to each hole that he plays correctly. If he grounds in sand, or hits his caddie, or strikes the ball twice he loses the hole. Plainly, it would be unfair to an opponent who is ill in bed if he had not the chance of these trifling advantages. There is, too, question of a lost ball; but I should like another week to think over that. However, I believe that, as a matter of custom, it is not usual for a player to take a walk-over of this kind. It is quite open to the two sides to rearrange the match, and I should suppose that such rearrangement is usually implied as a matter of course. I should suggest as a practical compromise that each club might "score a win" in its own particular archives. Nobody would be any the worse for that. Another decidedly sporting plan would be to turn out the odd man against "bogey." I shall be glad if these few remarks throw any light upon the matter.

Mr. Garden Smith in "Golf" follows Mr. Hutchinson on the subject of "Halved Matches in the Amateur Championship" and says that "the match is one of eighteen holes, and it is observed that the mere luck of a lie, from a single tee shot at an odd hole thereafter, should decide an issue of such importance." Importance! What ridiculous people golfers must seem to serious human beings! Yet, let us grant that everything is relative and that a tie in the amateur championship is important. If the match be all square and one to play at the seventeenth hole is it still absurd that the "mere luck of a lie" and so on should come in? And if not, why not? May I suggest to "authorities" on golf that in such life and death matters as the championship a match should always be replayed if the opponents are "all square" within six holes of home. In such a close contest a bit of luck might turn the scale before the last hole was reached. My view is that these bits of luck make the game worth playing, but if we are to eliminate them let us do it with some approach to thoroughness. Happily Mr. Smith quite disagrees with Mr. Hutchinson, and will be no party to the "upsetting of the wise and beneficent Bagnall-Wild system." His suggestion is that competitors should be weeded out by a thirty-six hole medal round, and that then the sixteen players who return the best scores should play an "American tournament by holes." Mr. Smith does "not think that under this plan more time would be required than is occupied by the present arrangement." I am rather curious to know how he makes his calculation. On the present system any number of players up to 128 can play off in four days at two rounds a day, and allowing 36 holes for the final. By Mr. Smith's method one day would be occupied by the preliminary round, and there would then be sixteen competitors left, each of whom would have to play each of the other fifteen. I can't see how this could take less than another seven and a half days.

If we are to adopt anything American, why cannot we have their "snow rules"? These are remarkable. I am informed by a golfer living in America that they give permission to tee the ball through the green under any circumstances, and that on the putting green a course may be rolled or scraped out to the hole. Further it appears that the "snow rules" may be invoked sometimes in soft, muddy weather, even when there is no snow. My informant has played under these rules, when his opponent, on the putting green, has scraped a trench with his toe upon the soft ground between his ball and the hole, has banked up the back of the hole with earth, and then proceeded to putt with confidence along the gutter. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that a low score was returned.

A foursome against "bogey" was played recently in the south of England, the match being over a single hole only, though this was the unusual distance of thirty-five miles. "Bogey" was fixed at 3,000. "A start was made," says "Golf" "from the North Lodge, in the park of Mr. F. S. W. Cornwallis, M.P., for Maidstone, at 9·5 a.m., and the first drive down the somewhat narrow avenue resulted in the ball being lost in a clump of rhododendrons. A new one was dropped and a stroke lost." The players persevered for three days, and finally holed out at the first hole on the Littlestone Links in 1,087. Only seventeen balls were lost. It is difficult to believe, but there appears to have been a scorer.

Her Majesty has been pleased to present a "Queen's Cup" to the Royal St. George Yacht Club, and it will be sailed for in Dublin Bay on Wednesday, July 20, the opening day of the regatta of the Kingstown Club.

Sir Maurice Fitzgerald has decided to fit out the Satanita for the coming racing season, and, like the Ailsa, she will be converted to yawl rig.

Such is the wide difference between the class of tennis of the leading professional and that of the amateur champion of the day that on Saturday even the long odds of half 30 failed to bring evenness to this match. And Latham won by three sets to love. Sir Edward Grey, with all his strength and activity and his substantial allowance of half 30, failed to win one set in the rubber.

With more or less fevered anxiety, people afflicted with the inexplicable madness of taking long prices about horses for the Derby, await the decision of the Newmarket Stakes for the light it is supposed to throw on the Epsom race. Since its institution in 1889, it has been won by four Derby winners, all of them giants in their year, and two Oaks winners. The race is objected to as discounting the Derby, though, on examination, it is not clear how it could do so. It certainly did not interfere with the chances of Donovan, Isinglass, Ladas, and Galtee More all of which were good enough to take on the race by way of exercise gallops. That there is nothing of the stamp of any of these in this year's Derby may now be fearlessly asserted. Cyllene, the puny foal by Bona Vista, which it was not thought worth while to enter for the "classic" races, was regarded as the best two-year-old in 1897, and his defeat in the Column Produce Stakes came as a bolt from the blue. Fortunately, it was too bad to be true. No explanation was ever discovered, and on Wednesday last, in the Newmarket Stakes, Cyllene made such mincemeat of his field as to regain his old position. So some good use for the race must, then, be conceded, for without if we might not have seen Cyllene in such form?

THE Russian Admiralty has ordered new ships, that will cost twelve million roubles, to be constructed at the new yards at Nikolaieff.

SOME days ago an iron safe containing currency notes, stamps, etc., was stolen from the office of the Political Agent, Southern Beluchistan. The police on receiving information at once proceeded there and instituted inquiries. It was found that the thieves had entered through the back verandah of the bungalow which had been left open, then passed through the hall, thence through a passage, and lastly pushed open the door of the office which was closed but not fastened. Three naked footprints were found which were tracked by the "Puggis" in a southerly direction to the railway line about 300 yards distant from the scene of the offence, where they were lost owing to the hardness of the ground. They were again picked up near the Cantonment Railway Station and tracked to the N. W. Railway Permanent Way Inspector's stores and workshop, where the safe was found intact, concealed under some old mats. The footprints of one Mir Alim, chowkidar of the workshop, were compared with those tracked by the "Puggis" and found to correspond. The man admitted his guilt and implicated two other peons in the service of the Political Agent. The three accused were arrested and placed before the City Magistrate for trial under sections 457 and 310, I. P. C.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ADVERSITY IN MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" deplores the condition to which Municipal finance in this city has been reduced; and writes in the following doleful strain:—At last the sun of prosperity in our civic finance, which shone so steadily and bright for well-nigh a decade, has set. It has been succeeded by a wintry night, the arctic gloom of which it is not difficult to forecast. No doubt the financial situation as disclosed by the Commissioner's Note is very grave. Municipalities, like the Imperial and Provincial Governments, must find ways and means to carry on the ordinary administration, with a sufficient cash balance on hand. Monies must be found some how. In such a situation there are always two courses open—increased taxation or curtailment of expenditure. Unless both are an impossibility borrowing must be the last resort. But our Municipality has not yet come to so dire a pass as to necessitate fresh borrowing. A point on which the Standing Committee should bestow its careful attention is the advisability of retrenchment. No doubt the Commissioner has done wisely by taking time by the forelock and issuing a circular to all heads of departments to economise. But our experience of these paper circulars is far from encouraging. We should, therefore, like to see the Standing Committee demanding resolutely of the Municipal Commissioner what material reduction of expenditure he proposes in the over-grown and over-paid departments of the Municipality. If the members of the Standing Committee are to be true to themselves and the city, of which they are the financial trustees, the first they should do is to insist upon the administrative establishments, not forgetting the overpaid heads of departments, which we think cost about 10 lakhs a year, being curtailed 10 per cent till such time that prosperity is restored to our Municipal finances. This curtailment would at once give a saving of a lakh. Economies in other ways might as well be exercised.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Referring to a report that the Government of India intend to select a number of non official native witnesses to give evidence before the Currency Committee, the "Rast Goftar" says:—Though Sir Henry Fowler's Committee to enquire into the currency of India is a strong body in itself, it would have been much more satisfactory if some of those eminent and capable men, who had taken part in the inquiry of 1892 and 1893, and who had thus acquired a special knowledge of the abstruse currency problem, were included in it. There are a few experts from India invited to give evidence before the Committee, and as far as Bombay is concerned, it is to be hoped that either the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, the chairman, or Mr. John Marshall, the Secretary of the local Chamber of Commerce, or both, will be deputed as delegates representing the commercial interests of the city. It is said that the Government of India intend to select a number of non-official native witnesses. We need not remind the Government of the sickly and sorry figure cut last year by the five or six non-official native witnesses before the Welby Commission.

THE BIRTHDAY DURBAR AT POONA.

Some of the Hindu papers are jubilant over the pronouncement of the Hon. Mr. W. H. Crowe at the birthday durbar at Poona, that there was no indication, in the trial of Chapekar held before him, of any conspiracy or design on the part of any section of the Poona community which could have prompted the crime. The "Gujarati" remarks: There are some points in the address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Crowe at the Birthday Durbar to the Deccan Sardars, which deserve notice. Usually these performances is a hum-drum character, and though we can not say that the last address rises much above common-place platitudes about British rule and its manifold blessings, there are some interesting observations in it suggested by the misfortunes and calamities which have overtaken India in general and Poona in particular. The most important remark, and the only one that was greeted with hearty applause by the assembled Sardars, was the declaration on the part of Mr. Crowe that he found in course of Chapekar's trial neither any trace of evidence to show that "he was acting as a tool in the hands of some other disloyal, and it may be more influential, persons," nor any "indication of any conspiracy or design on the part of any section of the Poona community which could have prompted the crime." This is eminently satisfactory, and our only regret is that any such preposterous theory of a deep-laid plot or conspiracy should have ever gained ascendancy at the head quarters of government. Mr. Crowe simply re-echoed the conviction of every sane person in the Deccan and outside, and the cheers, with which the statement was received, showed how utterly unfounded the official belief was.

The "Indian Spectator" discourses: The Hon. Mr. Crowe is always a strong individuality, and he is particularly so when filling the important role of the Agent to the Sirdars of the Deckan. The speeches he has delivered at the annual Birthday Durbar at Poona have usually been marked with a candour and straightforwardness which proclaim him as one who knows how to rise on proper occasions high above the idle commonplaces of official etiquette or non-official conventionality. Mr. Crowe's speech at this year's Poona Durbar was in keeping with his reputation. We hope he reflects a change of opinion, which should have now come over the Anglo-Indian mind, as regards the real significance of the strange series of incidents that began with discontent amongst the populace during Mr. Rand's plague-regime and have ended—for the present—with enthusiastic and loyal demonstrations in honour of Col. Cragh and other Plague Officers, and of the Government whose agents they were. We can well overlook the results of the passions of the hour, that were raised not quite unnaturally by the Jubilee murders, provided, of course, the reparation that is due to justice is made by resorting to the status quo ante things which never deserved any disturbance—ordinary or extraordinary. Mr. Crowe, in his Birthday speech, has shown the way how to do it.

THE LATE MR. GLADSTONE.

The "Gujerati" says of the deceased statesman: As was to be expected, both the House of Lords and House of Commons have voted a state funeral and a monument in Westminster Abbey for Mr. Gladstone. The leaders of both Houses eloquently eulogized the services of the distinguished statesman. Messages of sympathy have been forwarded to his family from the various parts of the world. This is as it should be. He was in a large measure born for mankind, and it is no wonder that his demise has touched the cord of sympathy in the heart of the civilized world. The tribute of universal respect that has been paid to the deceased leader of the Liberal party is a tribute to the lofty ideals he preached on the administration of countries and the high principles he practised in his private and public life. India was not fortunate enough to engage his constant attention. But when he was called upon to speak on her behalf, he laid down principles of action which are the noblest legacy left by him to her people.

The "Indian Spectator" observes:—The grave closed yesterday over a human career of surpassing beauty and grandeur. The simplicity of Mr. Gladstone's private life was truly beautiful, whilst not a few events of the long public life, devoted to his country, reminded one of the times of the Homeric heroes whom he loved to study. Great as the Liberal Leader was in his life-time, he has become greater since his death. Few of England's greatest sons ever received more marked honours than were paid to him last week; few better deserved such tributes from the nation. In thus honouring the venerable champion of freedom England has once more approved herself the mother of free nations. And so long as she has sons like Gladstone, so long may she claim also to be the mother of heroes and martyrs. For, great as a man's achievements may be, they are seldom won without ordeals equally great, if not greater.

The "Indu Prakash" writes:—Mr. Gladstone's death has evoked from the whole of India a wail of sympathy and sorrow which no potentate will succeed in calling forth from his subjects. And this is natural—for he belonged not only to England but to the whole world. And yet we are grieved to see that almost the entire native Press seem to think that Mr. Gladstone's energy was solely absorbed by English politics "pure and simple," and by the stormy and unsolved question of Home Rule for Ireland and that his hands were too full to do much for the dusky millions of India. To say the least, this is extremely unjust to the sacred memory of Mr. Gladstone.

A PARSEE PUBLIC WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The "Rast Goftar" is of opinion that the time has arrived for the formation of a Parsee Public Writers' Association. Our contemporary observes: The Parsees are nothing if they are not a progressive and progressing community. Their worship of the goddess of learning and literature, and their detestation of everything idolatrous, have placed them in the foremost ranks of the inhabitants of this country. Those who first conceived the idea of gathering together the public writers, or rather those who have devoted their lives to learning and literature, deserve the best thanks of their community. There is now a sufficient number of public writers among Parsees—both male and female—to form themselves into an association, in order that they might enter into a bond of common brotherhood for the purpose of promoting good-will, and good feeling, and an interchange of ideas among them. The journalism of the first city in India is, if not entirely, in a great measure in the hands of the Parsees, who have also taken to similar literary pursuits, most of the magazines and periodicals published in the city being conducted by them. Some of the most valuable Gujerati works are also produced by them, and they have in fact made such a satisfactory progress in the field of literature that they might now be considered quite ripe to form on association of public writers on the lines of similar institutions in Europe.

The "Indian Spectator" states: The public dinner on the Queen's Birthday, at which so many Parsee writers, ladies as well as gentlemen, assisted, was an event of the week. We know not if it is a new move; it deserves to be made an annual affair. Next year, perhaps, it may be possible for the writers to hit upon a special literary enterprise. The want of something special for women is being keenly felt by Parsee families. Is it not time for them to have a good literary and art journal, for instance?

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

LATEST NEWS FROM MANILA.

RUMOURED DEATH SENTENCE ON MONTOJO.

THE Hongkong correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" wired on May 25th as follows:—The sensational stories of famine and riots in Manila are untrue. The situation is unchanged. Foreign cruisers have taken concerted action to protect foreigners. There is a doubtful rumour that the Spanish Admiral Montojo has been condemned to death.

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" published on May 14 the following letter from its special correspondent at Manila:—

With my mind full of doubts about the actual state of affairs and in the hope that I might be able to return with reliable information respecting the situation I left Hongkong at 4 p.m., on Wednesday, the 4th instant, on board H.M.S. Immortalite (Captain E. Chichester) bound for Manila. I should here mention that I greatly desired to leave Hongkong with the American fleet in order that I might get a good view of the naval engagement, but authority having been given by the U.S. Navy Department for the "specials" of the "New York Herald" and "New York World" only I failed to get permission to accompany Commodore Dewey. And as a matter of fact it should be stated the only newspaper man on board the American ships were representatives of American journals. Finding it impossible to get passage by an American warship and the regular Hongkong and Manila liners having ceased to keep up communication with the Philippines I applied to Commodore Holland, A.D.C., for permission to proceed to Manila by the first warship that might be despatched there and he very kindly granted me permission to apply to the Captain of the Immortalite, who very courteously agreed to carry me and as luck would have it one of the gunnery lieutenants of the ship (Lieut. McClintock) had just joined the Rainbow homeward bound, and I had placed at my disposal his cabin in the commodious ward room of the Immortalite. Upon arrival on board I found there Mr. Alfred Cunningham, of the Shangai Mercury, who was proceeding to Manila as "Special" for the "Central News," the "New York Journal," the "Hongkong Daily Press" and the "Straits Times." He is still in Manila, or rather he was there when I left by H. M. S. Linnet, on Monday, the 9th instant, at 1·30 p.m. He told me that he considered it dangerous to remain in Manila owing to the strong anti-British feeling among the Spaniards, but he hoped to keep himself intact for a week or ten days and then get away in any warship or despatch-boat that would carry him. Failing a warship or despatch vessel he would, unless there was a prospect of witnessing the bombardment of Manila in the very near future, try to get in a schooner or a steamer, preferably the Esmeralda.

The run down to Corregidor was accomplished in good time and the trip was most enjoyable owing to the extreme courtesy and kindness of Captain Commander Lousdale, and the host of general members of the War Room mess. The Immortalite has been termed a happy ship and she is fully entitled to it for although the most perfect, the most admirable, discipline is maintained and her large crew are at drill of all kinds from sunrise to sunset yet it is apparent to the most casual observer that good feeling exists between officers and men; that the men adore the genial Captain and Commander and their subordinates and take a pride and delight in pleasing them one and all. I take the liberty to suggest a new name for the Immortalite. I would call her a "model ship" and I am convinced that the most exacting critic would after personal experience and observation admit that if all the big ships of Her Majesty's Fleet are up to the standard of the Immortalite the great British nation has good reason to be proud of them, and, further, that if that day comes when they have to engage in battle with a formidable enemy they will, one and all, give an excellent account of themselves.

When we arrived at Corregidor early on Saturday last the signalman of the lighthouse hoisted "Dangerous to proceed." Our good ship then hoisted the pilot flag, and as there was no answer and no pilot came off before 11 a.m. an exp

the Americans may land under cover of their guns. Whether the resistance will be effective is a moot point, for the troops have not been paid for upwards of three months, the treasury is empty, or nearly so, and the only really patriotic members of the garrison are, I believe, the military officers and the highest civil officials. All the rest talk loudly about the resistance they will offer to the Yankees when they want their utterances to reach the ears of persons in high authority, but underlying this bold exterior there are grave misgivings, the people, high and low, knowing full well that they are between two fires, that the rule of the proud Dons in the Philippines, as in Cuba, has been a scandalous parody on justice and a lamentable failure. They know, too, that there has been in existence an imperium in imperio, a system of dual control, set up by the Church, which is ruinous to good government; that the people have been crushed under the iron heel of a ruthless despotism and that the time is nigh when they will probably learn to their cost that when a nation, smarting under a sense of gross injustice, rises to assert itself and overthrow the oppressors that the ferocity of the mob is in proportion to the darkness, the despotism and brutality in which the people have been held for many decades. Manila is, in fact, likely soon to do the sense of one of the bloodiest massacres that ever soiled the pages of national history. The natives detest their rulers and are anxious to wreak their vengeance on the priests. They have long hated their rulers and since the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Cavite they regard them with contempt, and are merely awaiting the commencement of the bombardment to rise to a man in the city, massacre Spaniards wholesale, loot Spanish property and join with the rebel forces outside the town in the destruction of Spanish lives and property in every direction. Statements are made that the rebels do not wish to assist the Americans, but this subject I will discuss in the next article, when I shall deal with the question of the strong Anti-British feeling among the Spaniards, the large British interests in Manila and the necessity for more British warships to be despatched to the Philippines without delay.

THE FIGHT DESCRIBED FROM THE AMERICAN FLAGSHIP.

HOW THE SHIPS ENTERED MANILA BAY.

THE SCENE ON BOARD THE OLYMPIA.

CHAFFING THE NERVOUS ONES.

Mr. J. L. Stickney, the special correspondent of the "New York Herald," gives the following description of the naval fight as witnessed by himself from the bridge of the United States flag-ship :—

Not one Spanish flag flies in Manila Bay to-day; not one Spanish warship floats except as our prize. More than 200 Spanish dead and between 500 and 700 wounded attest the accuracy of the fire from the American men-of-war.

On Sunday last, the 1st May, Commodore Dewey attacked the Spanish position at Cavite, swept five times along the line of the second one of the most brilliant successes of modern times. The fact that our loss was trifling adds pleasure to the victory with out detracting in the least from its value. The number of times our ships were hit proves how brave and stubborn was the Spanish defence, and it is therefore almost miraculous that none of our men were killed and only seven wounded.

Commodore Dewey arrived off Manila Bay on Saturday night, and decided to enter at once. All lights were extinguished, and with the flagship leading, the squadron entered the Boca Grande with the crews at battle quarters. The following was the order that was maintained then and during most of the battle :—Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord, Boston. It was a bright moonlight night. The vessels crept along like silent ghosts, almost invisible to each other. Not even the flagship was in sight beyond Corregidor Island was there a gun fired. Then one heavy shot went screaming over the Raleigh and the Olympia, followed by a second further astern of the Raleigh. The Raleigh, Boston, and Concord replied, the shell from the Concord exploding apparently in the shore battery, which fired no more. The squadron then entered the Bay with little more than steerage way, and the men were allowed to go to sleep alongside their guns.

Commodore Dewey timed himself to arrive about five miles off Manila at daybreak, and as day broke he observed the Spanish squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Montojo, anchored off Cavite. Here the Spaniards had a well-equipped navy yard called Cavite Arsenal.

With United States ensign flying at all the mast-heads, our ships moved forward to attack in line ahead, at a speed of eight knots. Admiral Montojo's flag flew on the Reina Cristina. The Castilla was moored head and stern with port battery to seaward, but the cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Ulloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon, General Lezo, Marques del Duero, and the flagship remained under way during most of the engagement. Our ships first passed in front of Manila, where the action was begun by three batteries mounting guns of sufficient power to send shell over us at a distance of five miles. The Concord replied to these batteries with two shots only, as it was obvious we could not reply to the fire of the Manila guns without sending death and destruction into the crowded city. As we drew nearer to Cavite at six minutes past five o'clock, two very powerful submarine mines exploded ahead of the Olympia. The Spaniards had evidently misjudged our position, and neither of the mines took effect. Commodore Dewey had fought with Farragut on the Mississippi River and at Mobile, and hence did not allow torpedoes to change his course. As no other mines exploded, it is believed the Spaniards had only these two in position. A few minutes later, the shore battery at Cavite fired sent over the flagship a shot that nearly hit the battery in Manila, but the gunners got better range, and shell began to strike the water near us or to burst close aboard from both the Spanish batteries and the Spanish vessels. At a distance of 5000 yards, the Olympia sighted a torpedo boat on the port bow, creeping out in the smoke and morning mist along the shore. The commander of the little craft must have been either ignorant of modern gunnery or utterly indifferent to death, for he could never hope to get within effective range of us in safety. Our secondary battery opened first on him, and he made a gallant dash for the Olympia. Not till it was hit twice did this daring craft turn back, and it only reached the beach in time to save the crew from drowning. No observer had any respect for this torpedoist's judgment, but his pluck was highly praised by generous foes.

THE ATTACK.

The Olympia was now ready to begin the fight, Commodore Dewey, his chief of staff, Commander Lamberton, and his aide, and myself, were on the forward bridge, as was also Lieutenant C. P. Rees, the executive officer, and Lieutenant C. G. Calkins, the navigator, who conned the ship in the most able manner throughout the whole of the action and gave the distances for the guns. Captain Gridley, the commanding officer of the Olympia, was in the conning tower, as it was considered unsafe to run the risk of losing all the senior officers by one shell. Lieutenant Rees, the executive officer, controlled the gun fire from the forward bridge or any other point where his presence was needed, Lieutenant Brumby, of the Commodore's staff, was on the after bridge in charge of the signals.

"You may fire when you're ready, Captain Gridley," said the Commodore, and at 5-41 o'clock, at a distance of 5,000 yards, the starboard 8-inch gun in the forward turret roared forth our compliments to our Spanish foes. Presently, the similar guns on board the Baltimore and the Boston sent their 250 pound shells hurling toward the Castilla and the Reina Cristina. The range was too great for accuracy. The Spaniards seemed to be encouraged by this fact, and returned our fire with interest. Their ships' guns were firing short, but the shore batteries were making things hot for us. The piercing screams of shot which passed close over our heads was varied by the frequent bursting, almost in our faces, of time-fuse shells, which would lash the water like shrapnel or cut our hull and rigging.

One large shell that was coming straight for the Olympia's forward bridge prematurely burst within less than one hundred feet away. Commodore Dewey and Lieutenant Calkins were in the crow's nest at the time examining the ship. One fragment cut the rigging exactly over the heads of Commander Lamberton, Lieutenant Rees, and myself; less than five feet away, another fragment struck the bridge gratings in line with us, and a third passed through two buckets and gouged a hole in the deck. But incidents like this were common. Our men naturally chafed at being exposed to the Spanish fire without being allowed to reply from all the guns, but soon they began to laugh at the danger. The extreme heat in this tropical climate had caused the seamen at the guns to strip to trousers only, but even thus lightly attired they suffered severely from the heat. Having now faced the enemy's fire for fifteen minutes without being hurt, men became recklessly indifferent to it. They chaffed in a good-humoured way the few nervous fellows who could not help dodging mechanically when a shell burst close aboard or would strike the water and pass overhead with the peculiar spattering roar that is made by a tumbling rifle projectile. Still the Olympia was steered for

THE CENTRE OF THE SPANISH LINE,

and as most of our ships were considerably astern of us we got most of the Spaniard's attention. Owing to our deep draught, our Commodore felt constrained to change his course at a distance of 4,000 yards and run parallel to the Spanish column. As we bore away to starboard, he said 'Open with all the guns,' and as the ship swung to bring her broadside to bear upon the enemy the roar of all her 5-in. rapid firers was followed by the deep diapason of her turret 8 inchers.

The Spanish ships, protected by the shore batteries and safe against close range attack by reason of the shallow water, were in a strong position, and were putting up a gallant fight. The smoke of our guns obscured our view, so that we could not tell what amount of damage we were inflicting. Our fire had been hot. The Spanish ships were sailing backwards and forwards behind the "Castilla, and their fire, too, was hot. One shot struck the Baltimore, but passed clean through her without doing much damage. Another ripped up her main deck, disabled a 6-inch gun, exploded a box of 3 pounder ammunition and wounded seven men. The Olympia was struck by a shell abreast the gun in the ward room, but the missile burst outside doing little damage to the ship. The signal halliards were cut from Lieutenant Brumby's hands as he was hoisting a signal from the after bridge. A shell entered the Boston's port quarter and burst in the staterooms of Ensign Doddridge, starting a hot fire, which was speedily extinguished.

Meantime, our ships had made four runs backwards and forwards along the Spanish line. Finding the chart incorrect, Lieutenant Calkin, the Olympia's navigator, told Commodore Dewey that he believed he could take the ship nearer the enemy. With the lead going to watch carefully the depth of water, the American flag-ship started over the course for the fifth time, running within 2,000 yards of the Spanish vessels. At this range even the 6-pounders were effective. The storm of shells that now poured down upon the unfortunate Spaniards began to tell. Three of the Spanish ships were soon seen burning, and their fire ceased. On finishing this run, Commodore Dewey decided to give his men their breakfast, as they had been at the guns with nothing but one cup of coffee apiece for ten hours. At 7.35 o'clock, the action temporarily ceased, therefore, while the crews had breakfast. The other ships as they passed the flag-ship cheered lustily.

BRINGING DOWN THE SPANISH FLAG.

At 10.50 o'clock, the signal 'Close for action' was hoisted on the Olympia, the Baltimore being given the place of honour and leading off from the flagship. The Baltimore began firing at the Spanish ships and batteries at 11.10 o'clock, here ew making a series of hits as if they were at target practice. The Spaniards replied very slowly and Commodore Dewey signalled to the Raleigh, Boston Concord and Petrel to go into the inner harbour and destroy all the enemy's ships. The Ilois Petrel's light draught enabled her to move up to within 1000 yards of the shore, where, firing with sweet deliberation and accuracy, she commanded everything still flying the Spanish flag, and soon not a red and yellow ensign remained aloft, except on the furthest battery up the coast. The Reina Cristina and the Castilla had long been burning fiercely and the last vessel to be abandoned was the Don Antonia de Ulloa which finally went down with her colours flying because her crew did not care to stay to pull them down.

The Spanish flag on the navy yard staff at Cavite was hauled down at 12.30 o'clock, and on the white flag being hoisted firing ceased. A signal was made to the Petrel by Commodore Dewey to destroy all the vessels in the inner harbour, and Lt. E. M. Huzbes, with an armed boat's crew, set fire to the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Marques del Duero, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo. The only vessel not destroyed was the large transport Manila and a number of tugboats and small craft, all of which fell into our hands next day.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish squadron. Never were instructions more effectually carried out. Within five hours after arriving on the scene of action nothing remained but the smouldering ruins of the Spanish ships. On the day he sailed from Mirs Bay, the Commodore said he would fight the Spaniards on Sunday. Every detail of the attack was outlined to his commanding officers on Saturday afternoon, and the precision with which these plans were executed reflects equal credit on Commodore Dewey's foresight and the efficiency of his captains.

The Commodore closed the day by anchoring off Manila and sending word to the bombastic Governor-General that the port was blockaded, and that if a shot was fired at the American fleet from the Manila batteries the city would be laid in ashes. A demand was also made for a free use of the cable to Hongkong. No reply was vouchsafed to this last demand, so the Commodore sent the revenue cutter Zafiro down the bay the next day with instructions to cut the cable. It is expected that upon obtaining an operator messages will be worked through to Hongkong.

SPANISH BRAVERY.

THE SPANISH ADMIRAL'S PLUCK.

An incident happened during this series of manœuvres of the American fleet which shows undomitable pluck and heroism on the part of the Spanish Admiral Patricio Montojo Y. Pasaron. The flagship Reina Cristina having got up steam she advanced out of line to attack the U. S. flag-ship Olympia. On the movement being observed, all the guns of the American fleet were signalled to concentrate upon the Spanish flagship, and this signal was obeyed with telling effect before the Reina Cristina had reached anywhere near the Olympia. The Spanish flagship was forced to retire, and as she did so she gave the Olympia a good opportunity for a raking shot. The Olympia sent a huge eight-inch shell through the stern of the Reina Cristina, raking her the entire length, exploding her boiler. As she drifted helplessly away she was discovered to be on fire. This single shell killed the Captain and sixty other men, and altogether this vessels had 140 men killed and as many wounded. The Spanish Admiral then transferred his flag to the Castilla, and she was afterwards sunk with a regular storm of shot.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ended on May 27th were as under :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	103	89
Karachi	275	207
Poona	...	1
Districts.		
Broach	1	1
Surat	25	6
Thana	73	53
Poona	1	...
Satara	22	22
Kolaba	11	5
Ratnagari	1	1
Belgaum	23	19
Dharwar	5	5
Karachi	33	29
Territories.		
Baroda	20	17
Kathiawar	33	24
Kolhapur	43	31
Cutch	93	62
Palanpur	...	1
Sachin	11	3
Bhor	7	5
Total	850	532

The mortality to date is as follows :—

Plague Deaths previously reported	.....	83,003
Do. week ended May 27	.....	532
		83,585

Indigenous plague deaths reported in the daily returns to Government during the week ending 27th May 1898, included the following :—

Broach District—Ankleshvar 1.
Surat District—Bulsar 5, Barbodhan 1,—total 6.
Thana District—Bassein 8, Sopara 4, Kochivde 1, Bhiwndi 20, Thana 1, Bandra 9, Juhu 1, Manori 5, Bhyndar 3,—total 52.
Satara District—Nhavi 2, Yelavi 6, Ankli 5, Bisur 8,—total 21.
Kolaba District—Alibag 1, Cheul 2, Kegaon 1, Kasawle 1,—total 5.
Belgaum District—Belgaum 1, Bagevadi 1, Gandigwad 1, Halshi 2, Nandgad 5, Hirehatti Holi 3, Mugutkhan Hubli 6,—total 19.
Ratnagiri District—Yelas 1.
Dharwar District—Habli 5.
Kathiawar—Porbunder 24.
Baroda Territory—Baroda City 1, Savli 3, Ankodia 2, Billimora 10,—total 16.
Palanpur District—Deesa Camp 1.
Karachi District—Karachi City 207, Mouch 1,—total 208.
Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country—Sangli Town 19, Bal Kundri 1, Karmal 3, Kavlapur 2, Sangliwadi 4, Vadgaon 1, Old Belgaum 1, Sulge 4, Watetari, Mahuli 4,—total 31.
Bhor State—Bhor 5.
Cutch State—Mandvi 61.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 3 p.m., of the 30th May, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	30	12	6 a.m.	13	22
Teheran	30	2	24 p.m.	...	19
Suez	30	2	5 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 3 p.m., of the 30th May, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	3
" Karachi	...	15	..	3
" Madras	...	7	..	2

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 21st May, 1898 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,24,886	7,86,238	7,642	9,18,731
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	8,03,033
Increase				Rs. 1,15,698

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Ward		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Epidemic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	6
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Manivlo	0	1	15
	Chaukla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	1	
	Market	0	0	
C	Dhobi Talao	1	0	14
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Khaleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbarwada	0	0	
	Khotwady	0	0	
D	Girgaum	0	0	6
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	1	20
	Parwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	7
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	7	1	3
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	3
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	Hospital, Arthur Road	...	2	4
	Total	10	8	76

Total plague deaths to date	33,104	26,011
Total same date last year	5	4
		76

PLAGUE AT BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday :—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Remaining.
Previously reported	151	128	11
Fresh	1	0	1
Total	152	128	12

THE NEW PLAGUE ARRANGEMENTS.

The following circular was issued yesterday from the Plague Committee Offices, over the signature of Mr. A. Cumine, Chairman, Plague Committee :—

"To all District Officers, Officers in charge of Passes, and to the Chairman, Grievance Committee.

(1) On and from Monday, the 13th June, the work of giving passes to persons wishing to leave Bombay on urgent business will be done by the District Officers, and the establishment now doing this work at the Town Hall will be broken up. Wide publicity should be given to this fact.

(2) The hearing of grievances will, on and from the same date, be transferred to the District Officers, who should fix certain days and hours for the hearing of such grievances and give wide publicity to the days and hours so fixed.

(3) Anyone who wishes to see the Plague Commissioner on business, can see him at the Secretariat between the hours of 3 and 5 on the afternoon of each Tuesday and Friday, beginning with Tuesday, the 14th June.

(4) The District Officers will kindly arrange with J. P. and other native gentlemen of position in their wards to assist in hearing grievances."

DAMAUN.

Plague mortality at Lower Damaun increased on Saturday to eight. It is to be regretted that, owing to the want of pumps and a sufficient staff, the thorough disinfection of all houses visited by plague or where dead rats have been found is not carried out as fully as is necessary under the present condition. The authorities may be reminded of the fact that in reply to people's application to Mr. Lely, Commissioner, N. D., to remove the cordon, he justified the continuance by want of proof that all houses in the infected localities in Lower Damaun had been thoroughly disinfected.

THE TARDEO COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Tardeo Committee was held on Sunday, at 8-30 a.m., in general office, District No. VI. (Grant Road Hospital). Commander G. S. Hewett, R. I. M., District Plague Officer, (Tarleo, Nagpada, and Kamatipura, presided, and read a weekly report of the Committee as well as a letter received from the Health Officer, Bombay, stating that he had no objection to the use of the dharmsalla by the members. Commander Hewett then drew attention to the speech made on the very spot, some time back, by H. E. the Governor. Khan Saheb Abdul Kadar then undertook to supply furniture gratis in the old office for the use of the members. Votes of thanks to Commander Hewett, for his kindness towards the members, and to the Khan Saheb for loffering the furniture for the use of the Committee, were carried out unanimously.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The rigours of some of the novel methods of medical examination of passengers by the plague authorities at the Bandora Railway station within the last few days, and the consequent detention of trains, fairly beats the record. A correspondent of yours has attempted to go into details; it is, however, enough to say that the whole thing is unintelligible and most vexatious. It is the old story of the superfluous energy and zeal inherent in new brooms. Plague just now cannot correctly be said to exist in an epidemic form either in Bandora or in the suburbs northward, and it is clearly on the decline in the city. As such a time one did not expect the introduction of these medical methods, so highly objectionable and annoying to hundreds of respectable passengers. I would respectfully appeal to the Plague Committee to look into this matter.—Yours, &c.,

Bandora, May 30. AN OLD RESIDENT.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

SUSPECTED IMPORTED CASES.

Two ladies who recently arrived from Kurrachee, were admitted into the Medical College Hospital. Their names were Mrs. and Miss Cross. On their arrival in Calcutta, they lived at 6, Bow Bazaar Lane. Immediately they became ill, they were removed to the Medical College Hospital, and died subsequently. The house in which they lived was partly disinfected, under the orders of Dr. Pettifer, the Assistant Health Officer, on Wednesday evening, and was completed on Thursday morning. The fact that these two ladies had recently arrived from Kurrachee occasioned some talk, and in order to ascertain the truth of the reports which were current in town in regard to them, a reporter called on Dr. Bomford, at the Medical College Hospital. Dr. Bomford absolutely refused to give any information of these cases. He said that his duties, as a medical man, were strictly confidential. "We have," he said "to treat all sorts of cases, and the rules of our profession require us to observe the same silence about cases under our treatment as, for example, a minister of religion would." But, surely, these cases are exceptional, and, in this particular instance, it would be considerably re-assuring to know that the deceased ladies who, it is reported, had come from Kurrachee, did not die of plague." "I feel convinced," said Dr. Bomford, "that of whatever disease the ladies may have died, I should be the last person to be approached on the subject." Then I may take it that you refuse to give any information of these two cases, or any other case which may happen in the Medical College Hospital?" "Yes, you may take that for granted." "But the Municipal returns will disclose the names and cause of death." "I have nothing to do with that. I do not think it expedient to give information of patients in the Hospital under my charge. In regard to the cases which die in the Hospital here, the mere numbers are, as you know, reported to the Health Officer." The Municipal returns are complete—but only to an extent. When the matter was mentioned to Mr. Greer, the Chairman, he sent for the returns, and found that Mrs. and Miss Cross had died of "suspected" plague, and that the house, 6, Bow Bazaar Lane, in which they last lived, has been disinfected; but, as the returns gave no information as to where deceased had come from, he has called for a full statement of the cases. As to Mrs. and Miss Cross having come from Kurrachee there can be no manner of doubt—vide the "Domestic Occurrance" column of this paper of yesterday. The question is as to the disease of which they died, and, also, whether three other members of the family are in Calcutta and where they are living.

A FRESH CASE.

On Thursday morning a case was removed from 10, Shib Churn Dey's Lane, in Ward No. 13, to the Isolation Hospital. It is not certain whether this is a case of plague, but the locality is so close to Market Street, where, as in Kopalitolla, Bow Bazaar, the first suspicious cases appeared, that it was deemed necessary to take notice of the case and have it removed to the Isolation Hospital.—"Statesman."

SPIRITUALISM.

MR. FOULK'S EXPOSURE EXPOSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the principle of "audi alteram partem" I hope you will publish what I am now sending you in reply to Mr. Henry B. Foulk's incubration regarding spiritualism, which appeared in your issue of 25th. It seems to me very clear that the persons with whom Mr. Foulk associated himself, and whom he calls "mediums," were a shameless class of people who exhibit in public; and whose object is to pocket as much gate money as possible. The black cloth business to assist in "demateriatisms" shows this. Mr. Foulk's object is to make people believe that this black cloth is absolutely required to produce the required effect. Nothing is more utterly absurd, or opposed to facts. Take one instance. At one of the Eddie Brothers seances at the famous Chittenden Farm House, the figure of Honto, the young Indian squaw, while proceeding across the platform towards the curtain which hung before the small room (8 by 4), where the medium was confined, suddenly dissolved up in the floor and half her figure had disappeared, and the remainder gradually vanished. This occurred in the presence of about twenty-five people. Where was the black cloth on this occasion? Mr. Foulk speaks of the mediums' "assistant." Good Heavens, who in England ever saw or heard of such a man? Professor Crooks put aside the medium through an elaborate series of tests, which all went to show that slade was a genuine and powerful medium, and certainly Mr. Crooks would have laughed at the idea of a mediums' "assistant"!! Read through the standard works on spiritualism, Dale Owen's Debateable Land; Judge Edmond's Letters on Spiritualism, and Epes Sargent's Book, and see whether such a creature as a mediums' assistant is ever mentioned.

Mr. Foulk undertakes to explain spirit-rapping. Really this toe joint cracking dodge is too stupid to need any notice. Does this American spiritualist know anything about very loud raps, occuring all about a large house, and raps on the table round which the party are sitting so loud as to appear to be given by a large hammer, and apparently given with force sufficient to break the table, and yet when the table has been examined no marks have been seen? Does Mr. Foulk know anything about the rappings which occurred in the house of the Rev. John Wesley the founder of the Wesleyan community, and heard by all his family, and that these loud rappings went on in all parts of the house for more than twelve months? Does he know anything about the rappings which occurred in the house of the famous Fox family in America; where the two sisters were mere girls, these raps occurred in their bedroom, and for some time caused annoyance and some alarm until it was discovered that answers could be got to questions. These girls both developed into powerful mediums; one married a Mr. Underhill, and the other Captain Kane, well known as a daring explorer of the Polar regions. These young ladies were well educated, and moved in good society while exhibiting their powers as mediums, and certainly did not belong to the class that Mr. Foulk was thrown in contact with.

Mr. Foulk knows the slate-writing trick, and says it is very easy, and has often done it himself. Has he? But what Mr. Gladstone says on this subject be sufficient. He was present at a party where Mr. Eglington was being tested. A folding slate was produced, which Mr. Gladstone ascertained was clean. A crumb of pencil was put in and the slate closed, and tied up and sealed. No "Medium Knots" were used here, because Mr. Gladstone tied them himself. The slate was then placed on his head, and held at one corner by the medium. Mr. Gladstone asked a question about the state of the Pope' health. Immediately the sound of the pencil passing over the slate was heard, and when it stopped there was a rap, when the slate was opened. The answer was found to be written in Greek, and so correctly and clearly that Mr. Gladstone read it with ease. He states that he felt the pressure of his head while the writing was going on Mr. Eglington did not even know the Greek alphabet. Mr. Gladstone and the ladies and gentlemen certified that what they had seen was extraordinary, and whether actually produced by spirit power or not, was certainly not the result of trickery or collusion, which was not, and could not under the circumstances have been resorted to. Now, as regards the touch of the dead hand. What Mr. Foulk says on this subject is very silly. Everyone who has been present at good seances knows that it is not only the touch of the hand which takes place, but the hand of a sitter is often grasped by the spirit hand, and the sitter takes the hand in his own, and while pressing it, the spirit hand melts away, and leaves the sitter's hand empty. How is Mr. Foulk to manage this with his stuffed glove arrangement? I could go on writing until I had filled two columns of your paper but what I have said will be sufficient to show that Mr. Foulk, instead of exposing spiritualism, has exposed nothing but his own ignorance.—Yours, &c.,

May 30. HENRY C. VAUTIN.

SUNDAY BANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no wish to upset the theological scruples of Bombay or Poona, nor do I venture to challenge the received doctrine that on Sunday good music in an open public ground is a sin, while bad music in a church is an innocent recreation, but it would be highly interesting to know upon what authority Christians are required to be mournful on Sundays only. An Englishman on Sundays is a free man, and he would like a little enjoyment together with his family, if he could find a simple band or a popular or good musical entertainment to go to.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, May 27. DOHED HAWTHORNE.

MILITARY NEWS.

The detachments of the 21st Bombay Infantry, which were sent to the Gulf some time back, on account of the disturbance at Galag, returned to Bombay on Saturday last by the B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Khandalla, under the commands of Captain Creagh and Lieutenant Waller.

Lieutenant-Colonel Govan, Norfolk Regiment, is posted on promotion to the 1st Battalion.

Surgeon-Captain J. P. Morton, I. M. S., will shortly be transferred to the temporary half-pay list.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cresswell, Staff Corps, and Lieutenant Birch, 29th Bengal Infantry, are permitted to return to duty.

The following officers remain at home on extended leave :—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Greenway, Staff Corps, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Griffiths, for 3 months; Captains Grant, 2-4th Gurkhas for 6 months, and Cowper, 10th Bengal Lancers, for 4 months; Lieutenants E. Phillips, R.A., and Carden, 15th Sikhs, for 5 and 3 months, respectively.

The Queen's Birthday Honours "Gazette" contained the following promotions which have been wired to the "Pioneer" from its London correspondent :—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels.

Indian Staff Corps :—Dennys Reilly, Herbert Mansfield, Lyons-Montgomery, Robert Sturt, Valens Tonnochy, Blaxell Wood, Edward Martin, Lionel Herbert, Herbert Powell, Francis Atkinson, Edward MacSwiney, Arthur Barrett.

The following also are marked India :—Gerald O'Sullivan, R. E., Charles Woollcombe, (Scottish Broderers), Henry Donne, (Norfolks), Henry Bowles, (Yorkshires), Ernest Blunt and Francis Kelly, (Royal Engineers), John Shirres and Charles Anderson, (Royal Artillery), George Bowmman, Forbes Macbean and Herbert Burney, (Gordons), Smith-Dorrien, (Derbyshires), William Aldworth, (Bedfordshires), and Edward Hamilton, (West Surrey).

Brevet-Majors.

Indian Staff Corps :—Frederick Bidoux, Hugh Custance, Percy Walker, Donald Macintyre, Thomas Quin, Arnold Kemball, John Tulloch, Harry Holland, Ernest Maconchy, Offley Shore, Donald Baker, Wilfrad Ryder, Charles Norie, Percy Shewell, Guy Baldwin, Frederic Lucas, Reginels Taylor and William Beynon; also William Bowes, Arthur Northcott and Charles Soudamore (Scots Fusiliers); Alexander Birch, Henry Stanton, Harry Grier, John Parker, and Arthur Money, Royal Artillery; George Leslie, Royal Engineers; Walter Campbell, Gordons; James King-King (West Surrey); William Blood (Irish Fusiliers); and Duncan Macfarlane, (Scottish Borderers.)

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road London.

Florilene.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Florilene" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilene" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS FROM THE FAR EAST.

In addition to the war news given elsewhere the following events of importance are noted in the Hong Kong papers dated May 14 :—

A new Russo-Japanese Convention has been signed consisting of three articles in the following sense :—(1) That Japan and Russia shall positively recognise the independence of Korea. (2) That in the event of the Korea Government asking either country to furnish experts to advise the Government in its domestic administration, or as naval and military instructors for the Korean Army and Navy, the application shall be decided jointly by the two countries. (3) Russia recognises that numerous Japanese subjects settled in Korea, and that Japanese commerce and industries have been developed in the country, and hereby undertakes not to interfere with such relations in any way from this time forward.

The Bennetz case has been settled, the Shanghai Taotai paying Tls. 72,000.

A military mob at Shashi, supposed to have been incited by the Likin officials, have burned the principal buildings on the river front. H. M. S. Esk has been ordered up to the scene of the outrage.

Eight transports have left Unjini to transfer the Japanese garrison from Wei-hai-wei. The evacuation of the port will be completed on June 3, when Wei-hsi-wei will be handed over to China, together with the Japanese buildings.

A sensational murder of a Portuguese has cast a dark gloom over several respectable Portuguese families. The murderer, who is of a respectable family, murdered the ward of his sweetheart in a fit of supposed jealousy.

The old wooden receiving ship Victor Emanuel has been sold to break up for $4,000 to a Chinaman. A Siamese gunboat has been launched from the yard of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

The Bank of China and Japan (Limited) intend to make on May 14 a final repayment of 10 per cent. to depositors in the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits (Limited), in liquidation, who will then have received the full amount of their deposits, with interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum to above date. This anticipates the date (October 31, 1899) fixed under the reconstruction scheme for final repayment by about 18 months.

Chinese Theory of the Plague.

Western scientists trace nearly all the ills to which the flesh is heir, to microscopic germs. The Chinese on the other hand attribute the Plague to evil spirits who for some unknown reason are seeking to avenge themselves upon men. The dirty surroundings of most of the houses, foul smelling drains, and choked canals, have no connection with the disease. These diabolic beings go to and fro claiming their victims. They see by no means infallible and many stories are told of mistakes made by the plague devil. The popular idea is well illustrated by the following story. One of the night watchmen while on duty heard some sounds as if efforts were being made to effect an entrance at the street barrier. The noise was most probably caused by robbers, but to his superstitious mind this was nothing less than an attempt of plague devils to enter the street. An entrance was demanded by these night visitors, and if refused they vowed vengeance. The watchman was in mortal dread and neither moved nor spoke. In the morning he related his experiences of the night. The story was noised like wild-fire, and of course lost nothing in the telling. The result was a dreadful scare and the clearing out of a large number of the people.

Assaulting a British Representative.

While Mr. Jordan, British Minister to Seoul, was out walking near the future site of the Seoul-Chemulpo Railway depot in company with Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, a Korean soldier belonging to the First Regiment of the Imperial Guard, [who was very drunk saluted H. B. M.'s Representative by a friendly whack across his (Mr. Jordan's) shoulder. Mr. Jordan had not noticed the soldier's approach and we can well credit the Independent when it says that the unexpected and forcible salutation startled him considerably. The gentleman seized the offender and handed him over to the police. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, hearing of the episode, immediately called on Mr. Jordan and made suitable apologies and the War Department took the prisoner into its hands and sentenced him to be shot. However, Mr. Jordan expressed his desire that this summery punishment should not be meted out. In view of the Minister's request, the War Department commuted the sentence to two years' banishment. Our Seoul contemporary remarks that while it may be able to excuse the transgressor for his audacious conduct on the ground of his being under the influence of liquor it cannot excuse his indulgence in drink which led him to commit such an act.

The Insanitary Condition of Hongkong.

Several days ago writes the China Overland Mail we received about three and a half catties weight of solid blue-book, entitled—"Hongkong, report of the ; Commission appointed to inquire into the existence of insanitary properties in the colony."

The whole thing is certainly not worth the amount of labour that it has involved. As a matter of fact, we ourselves would not value it at any more than the market price of waste paper—three cents a catty, or thereabouts, say twelve or twelve-and-a-half cents for the lot. The Commission was appointed in July, 1893, to find out what is wrong with the buildings of Hongkong that causes them to be so pestilential. The Commission has sat through two re-visitations of plague—we might almost say through three—but the houses are just as unhealthy as ever they were, and the

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Sir William Crookes has written a letter to the "Mining Journal" setting forth his experiments on argentaurum in a general way, and stating his reasons for not proceeding with them. They do not strike one as altogether satisfactory, since personal feeling enters at all: the man not the man of science pure and simple, has been a factor in his decision. Hence his abandonment of the experiments has little weight, and does not decide the claims of Dr. Emmens for or against. As far as we understand the matter, Sir William Crookes of his own motion requested Dr. Emmens to send him a specimen of argentaurum gold produced from silver, so that he might test it in the spectroscope. Dr. Emmens complied, and Sir William Crookes found the specimen to contain gold, silver, and copper, a result which, according to Dr. Emmens confirmed the chemical tests of a distinguished American expert.

This led to Sir William Crookes making experiments in producing argentaurum from silver, after the directions of Dr. Emmens, who seems to have given him the particulars he wanted openly enough. One experiment with silver containing a trace of gold resulted in an increase of nearly 21 per cent. in the proportion of gold present. Sir W. Crookes appears to regard this gain as within the limits of possible error in the experiment; but seemingly Dr. Emmens takes a different view, and is disposed to regard it as a proof of his contention that gold can be produced from silver. A subsequent experiment of Crookes with pure silver from Mexican dollars resulted in failure to produce any gold; but Dr. Emmens (who, of course, was not present to superintend the operations) always employs Mexican dollars having a trace of gold; this experiment is inconclusive, because, for one thing, as chemists are aware, the presence of an element has often an important effect on an experiment. We must now wait for the reply of Dr. Emmens before we form an opinion on the merits of the case; but apparently Sir W. Crookes leaves the question pretty much where it stood before.

The ratio of the breadth to the length of the head, or "cephalic index" of anthropologists, is considered a good test of heredity. It is supposed to be a lasting mark of race, and to continue much the same though complexion, features, and stature have already with environment. Thus the tall blonde stock of Northern Europe are believed by some to spring from the same stock as the Southern brunettes: the Anglo-Saxons, for example, being originally, of the same race as the Iberians or Spaniards. Moreover, it remains pretty constant after two years of age.

Miss Cicely D. Fawcett, B. Sc., and Professor Karl Pearson, F. R. S., have, however, pointed out some defects in the cephalic index as a test of heredity. In a paper to the Royal Society they show that it is not more strongly inherited than stature, and its variability is much that of stature. Hence it is difficult to see why it should be considered as peculiarly a racial character. They find that in the American Indians and lower races of mankind the heads of the women are broader (brachecephalic) than those of the men as a rule, (and also more variable in form.

The Railway Signalling Club of America has taken a ballot on the merits of coloured lights for signals, with the result that the lights preferred are red (for danger) and green (for clear). White lights are less in favour than green for "line clear."

Experiments have been made with bacteria for killing a plague of locusts at Cape Town. Mr. Edginton, director of the Bacteriological Institute there, has destroyed millions of the insects by infecting a few with poison made by grinding the bodies of locusts wich have died of disease and turning them loose to infect the others.

Mr. Branly, whose "radioconductor or "cohérer" is used by Marconi in his wireless telegraph to receive the electric waves passing through the air, has become a rival to Marconi, and invented a wireless telegraph, recently exhibited to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, where it received messages in a closed room without any connecting wires, the electric waves passing through the door.

There is a natutal bridge in Utah, U.S., which rivals that of Virginia in magnitude and interest. It is near Moab, on the Grand River, in the middle of the arid region west of the Rockies, and about 50 miles from any railway. The dimensions are about 300 feet in span, and 150 feet in height. In shape it resembles an outstretched human arm, and springs at its thick end from a cliff not unlike the human side in outline. It is probably a "monstrous product of wind erosion." The rock seems to be a friable Mesozoic sandstone. The strong winds make a veritable sandblast in this desert, and excavate "pot-holes" in the rock very quickly. What are called "window-rocks," or perforated rocks, are also seen in isolated buttes of the district at a high level.

Professor J. Mark Baldwin, the eminent American psychologist of Princeton University, is about to publish a little book "The Story of the Mind," in which he says of "Faith-Healing":—"All mental diseases involve disease of the brain, and can be cured only as the brain is cured. It does not follow, of course, that in some cases treatment by mental agencies, such as suggestion, the arousing of expectation, faith, &c. may not be more helpful here than in troubles which do not involve the mind, provided these agencies be wisely employed; but yet the end to be attained is a physical as well as a mental cure, and the means, in the present state of knowledge, at all events, are mainly a physical means."

To countenance any system of suggestion of faith healing which leads to neglect of the ordinary medical treatment is he thinks, dangerous for the public health. "The parent who allows his child to die under the care of a 'Christian science healer' is as much a criminal from neglect as the one who, going but a step further in precisely the same direction, brings his child to starvation on a diet of faith." Let the "healer," he says, heal all he can, but not experiment, to the extremity of life and death, with the credulity and superstition of the people who think one "doctor" as good as another.

Dr. Fritz Noetling, of the Indian Geological Survey, has reported on the oil fields of Yenangyaung, on the banks of the Irawaddy, in Burmah. They extend over 350 acres, and comprise 600 native wells occurring in soft, hillocky sandstone and shales of Tertiary Age. The main oil bearing sand is 200 to 300 feet below the surface. The sand is evidently the remains of a river estuary, and contains many fossils of land animals, including reptiles.

Dr. Noetling has also found that the mud volcanoes of Minbu are connected with subterranean strata bearing petroleum. The warm greyish-blue mud they eject is saturated with the oil. These petroleum beds are, he thinks, not deep. He anticipates that new petroleum beds can be found in these parts of Burmah by boring.

Reindeer are a failure Alaska for want of proper forage. Many of those sent are dead, but some may be saved as enough reindeer-moss has been found at Dyea to support life. Dr. Sheldon Jackson is about to return home.

On of the marvels of the Yellowstone Park, U. S., is the deposits of mineral matter from the hot springs and geysers. Those of the Mammoth Hot Springs are of white carbonate of lime and form terraces, with pulpit like basins, which resemble the end of a glacier. In the Norris Geyser Basin, Lower Geyser Basin and Upper Geyser Basin the deposits are chiefly silicious, and occur in mounds built up by geysers. Many hold pools of hot water from seething puddles to ponds nearly a hundred yards wide.

The dry formations are generally white as snow, and good photographs of them can only be had by "stopping down" the lens as far as possible to exclude excess of light. The rock formations are usually coloured: green and yellow streaks along the margin of hot streams; rims and fringes of green and gamboge round the boiling pools; tintings of red and orange, green, and brown on the sides of the pulpit basins. The sides and bottoms of streams are lined with olive green velvety deposits, with green or brown filaments waving in the water.

Under the microscope, according to Professor B. M. Davis, of Chicago University, the fibres are often seen to be coated with sulphur, and the filament itself is made up of rod-like bacteria in a gelatinous matrix. These seem to be of the species known as Beggiatoa which deposits sulphur. At any rate, the sulphur and carbonate of lime secreted by the bacteria form the fibrous deposits of the springs. The tufts seen in some springs are due to plants of the genus called Phormidium, and are related to a common blue-green alga.

The sides of some pools are covered with green leathery membranes, tufts of fibre, or structureless jellies. The water is often scalding hot. These growths are due in general to low forms of plant life, and are usually green in the cooler, brown or yellow in the intermediate, and white or grey in the hotter waters. In the hottest water only white filaments like cobwebs are found. The temperature of the hottest water is about 850 Centigrade.

It has been found in Germany that lightning rods do not protect high furnaces, the electric discharge preferring to pass to earth by the column of heated smoke, which, of course, is rich in carbon, a conductor of electricity. It is partly for this reason that so many smoking chimneys are struck by lightning, and that to sit near a fireplace is dangerous.

A botanic Jardin de Kew is to be presented to the town of Nantes by a citizen. It is planned on the lines of Kew, with special attention to the cultivation of plants useful to the French colonies.

Sir Henry Thompson describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "Hunyadi Janos" as "the most concentrated of the saline group." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, Andreas Saxlehner, on label secures genuineness.

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A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

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CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming. For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls. For Rheumatism in Horses. For Sore Throats. For Broken Knees, Cruises, Capped Hocks: For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs. For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs. For Cramp in Birds.

Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.

HADDINGTON, Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

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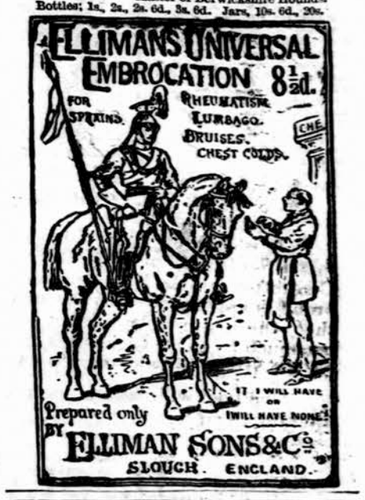

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THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS

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NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.

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"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."

"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.

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"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchief, Gloves, &c.

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No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.

No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

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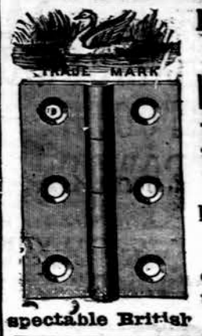

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One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a cool fragrant Cigarette.

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OBTAINABLE THROUGHOUT THE EAST OR MORE SPECIALLY AT

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.

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Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE. There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH

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CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

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6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.

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BEETHAM'S -GLYCERINE- AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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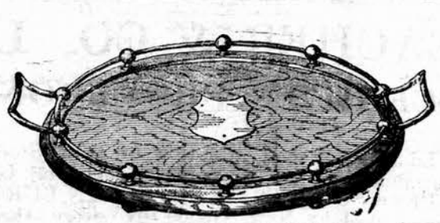

Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.

Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.

Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.

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Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.

Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.

New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.

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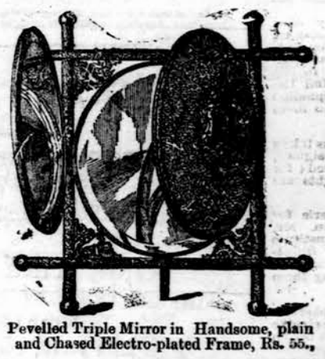
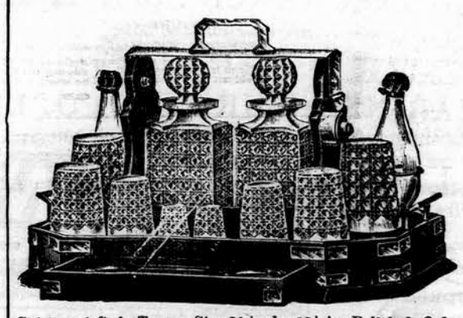
Stand Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Box, and Match Holder, Rs. 38.

Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



Pevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.

Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.

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Since using Pears' Soap I have discarded all others.

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.

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Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, *of October 16th, 1897, says:*

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Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougné, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having guns marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

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For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate OF LIME

The modern restorative of the nervous system.

For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

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FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

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